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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

J's. J's. J's.

Judges, Jurists and Jokers use, appreciate and recommend Sawyer's Barber's Soap. Sold by grocers and druggists generally, at only thirty cents a cake.

Festival Continued.

The Fair and Festival of the children belonging to Trinity Church, Sixth street, will be continued to-day and evening, commencing at 4 p. m., with a large variety of useful and beautiful articles will be on sale.

Furnished Room.

A gentleman wants a furnished room with fire and gas, as near the Postoffice as possible. Address "C," Commercial office.

Country Merchants.

Now that prices are advancing, will find it greatly to their interest to visit the Dry Goods establishment of Barker & Co., 89 Market street, where they will find full lines of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings, prints, delaines, dress goods, at the very lowest eastern prices.

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Every day affords more proofs of the peculiar effects of Roback's Stomach Bitters in cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, there can be no doubt but it is sure panacea.

Sewing Machines.

Two heavy manufacturing and two family machines of a good manufacture, for sale cheap at Wheeler & Wilson's agency, No. 27 Fifth street.

Best Prints,

New styles, at 20c, at Barker & Co.'s, 89 Market st. B

Great Rush for Ladies' Furs.

At the extensive Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Higbee, No. 75 Wood street, in order to purchase some of those fashionable Furs that are now selling at greatly reduced prices. Our stock consists in part of Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, German fitch, siberian squirrel, water mink, ladies' fur hoods, ladies' skating caps, gents' fine fur caps, collars and gloves. Men and boys' hats and caps of all the latest styles, can be had at Wm. Fleming's first-class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, No. 139 Wood street, sign of the large Gilt Hat.

Challenge.

I will Skate any person in this city or vicinity, a "fancy go," without music, for the sum of $50 or $100 Joseph J. Diamond, Pearl Hotel, Ninth ward.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market street.

At 25 Cents,

Fine shirting muslin, at 31½c; extra yard wide, at 37½c, double width shirting, 37½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 89 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—The American Lloyd Steamship Company have purchased from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company the celebrated Collins steamers Atlantic and Baltic, which they will immediately place in their line for Bremen. They are first class, vessels in every particular. The company are also negotiating for the purchase of another entirely new and superior steamer. The Atlantic will sail for Bremen on the 22d, but the Baltic will not be ready before April.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

EX-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, lately elected United States Senator, is out in a letter favoring the admission of negro testimony.

The counsel for Pellicier, recently convicted in New York of murder, have given notice of their intention to move for a new trial, on the ground that testimony sufficient to exculpate the prisoner can be produced.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that the fact is published that in response to one of Gen. Grant's cards of invitation to his recent reception, General Butler addressed a very curt note of declination, stating that he neither wished to hold personal intercourse with the Lieutenant General nor any of his family, and must decline the pressure of the invitation to that direction. General Grant good naturedly destroyed the note as soon as read, determined if it ever appeared to know positively that it was furnished by General Butler himself. Cherishing no ill will toward General Butler he invited him and his wife to call, otherwise, and feels that in doing so he placed himself right side uppermost.

A woman named Susannah Abrams was arrested in New York on Monday, by Government detectives, who found secreted in her muff a steel plate, from which, it is alleged, over fourteen thousand dollars in fifty-five cent fractional currency has been printed.

The First National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, capital $50,000, and the National Bank of Newbern, North Carolina, capital $100,000, have been authorized to commence business, making fifteen hundred and thirty-two national banks are now in operation.

Intelligence received at Washington from Richmond is to the effect that John Minor Botts is at the head of the movement of certain Union men for the removal of Gov. Pierpont.

The Postoffice Department lately advertised for bids for carrying the United States mails in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas. Only 804 bids were made, and as many of them are duplicates, it is not probable that more than half the routes will be let, because the price asked is higher than it was in 1860, although the number of letters carried will be much less. The mails move very slowly to supply herself with postal facilities.

The new five cent fractional currency has just been issued from the Treasury Department. The vignette is a portrait of S. M. Clarke, Chief of the Printing Bureau.

Two hundred and fifty-seven clerks have resigned their positions in the Treasury Department on account of inadequate compensation. There are hundreds of applicants, however, for every place vacated.

There is a disposition in the Senate Military Committe to place the volunteers of the Veteran Reserve Corps on an equal footing with the unassigned volunteers.

Among the many petitions received by the Treasury Department from persons having cattle in Canada asking permission to land them in the United States, was one from an Ohio cattle dealer, who, previous to the enactment of the law forbidding the importation of Canada stock, had sent to Canada 1,200 head of beef cattle and 300 sheep for breeding purposes. He asks the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the return of his cattle, but on account of the existing regulations his request could not be complied with.

Information from Georgia is to the effect that Stephens and Johnson have both accepted the Senatorships to which they were elected. Stephens, after writing several coquettish letters, was asked categorically if he would take the oath and answered as follows, "I cannot imagine any possible case in which I would refuse to serve, for I believe it to be the duty of the people of Georgia, in any position they might assign to me, whether assigned with or without my consent."

The Cattaraugus N. Y. *Union* says that an oil well has been struck at Salamanca, which promises to be a paying one. The oil is of the lubricating quality. The vein was struck at the depth of three hundred and sixty feet.

The Portage (Wisconsin) *Register* announces the death of Joseph Crele, the aged veteran of 141 years, which occurred on Saturday, the 27th of January, after a brief illness, at the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Brisbois, in Caledonia, about two miles from Portage. He was born near the city of Detroit, in the year 1725, as shown by the records of the Catholic church of that city, and was, probably, the oldest man in the world.

The official report issued in London on the cattle plague shows that the scourge is on the increase. Since the suppression of the fair in 1865, 549 animals have been attacked, 193,931 slaughtered, 41,491 died, 7,045 cured; there remain 11,082 whose state is yet uncertain. In the last week of December 7,085 animals were seized, which gave an increase of 1,147 over the preceding week. In this report no margin is allowed for the number of stricken beasts where the proprietors may not have thought themselves bound to inform the authorities. The price of meat has so augmented that many families at London not only send into adjacent counties for butcher's meat, but patronize the butchers of Paris, and even over the Northern Railway, by the way of Calais, heavy quantities of beefsteaks and legs of mutton are exported to England.

The Military Council of Major Generals recently in session at General Grant's headquarters has submitted its report to the Chairman of the Military Committee. It is said that they make several suggestions unfavorable to the diminishing the number of officers in the staff and regular army; and recommend various changes in the regular army bill. It is also understood that they recommend that the annual number of cadets by one hundred and fifty, in order that each State may have the right to give one to be appointed from the sons of officers and soldiers who have been killed in the service.

POLITICAL.

UNION COUNTY INSTRUCTS FOR HON. W. W. KETCHUM.—The Republicans of Union county met in convention at Lewisburg, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Union State Convention to be assemble on the 7th of March ensuing. Johnson Walls was made Senatorial, and Capt. George Sharkley, Representative Delegate to the Convention, with instruction to use all honorable efforts to secure the nomination of Hon. W. W. Ketchum as the Union candidate for Governor.

The Republican Committee of Crawford county meet in Meadville, February 13th, to select delegates to the Harrisburg Convention.

The Indiana Republican Committee meet in Indiana, February 12th, to select delegates to the State Convention.

The Cambria county Republican Committee meet in Ebensburg, February 10th to select delegates.

RESIGNED.—Miss Emma J. Ela, formerly of Warner, N. H., has resigned the position of teacher in the Manchester Public Schools, to accept a similar place in an Eastern Academy. Miss Ela, during her brief sojourn among us, has, by her modest demeanor and fidelity to duty, won troop of friends, who regret her departure. Possessing a highly cultivated mind, an enthusiast in her profession,—she has been highly successful as an instructor of youth. As a teacher she was mild but firm in governing, and faithful and painstaking in teaching. In parting with her, the directors teachers, parents and children, unite in bearing testimony to her worth. She has their warmest wishes for her success and happiness wherever her lot may be cast.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

IMPORTANT LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Relief for Citizens of Chambersburg.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 8, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented a petition of citizens of Penn township, Allegheny county, asking that certain parties be exempted from taxation for bounty purposes.

Mr. Ridgway, from Corporations, as committed, an act incorporating the Pittsburgh Fruit House Association.

Mr. Bigham read in place an act incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Spring Garden Passenger Railroad Company.

Mr. Bigham, a supplement to the act incorporating the Spring Garden Plank Road Company.

Mr. Wallace called up an act relative to lost deeds. Passed finally.

Mr. Hall, an act authorizing appeals from interlocuting orders, granting special injunction. Passed to a third reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The public calender was considered to-day, and the following bills passed finally:

An act relative to the duties of Alderman and Justices of the Peace.

An act fixing the time for final adjournment.

An act to tax joint stock companies taking charters to operate in other States and Territories.

An act to prevent clandestine marriages.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening, to consider the bill for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg.

EVENING SESSION.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to the citizens of Chambersburg. The bill was ably advocated by members on both sides of the House, by Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Pershing, of Cambria, and passed the House by a vote of 79 to 18.

The bill in relation to Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in Allegheny county was postponed.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Peruvian.

Napoleon's Message to the Senate and Corps Legislatif.

THE SPANISH INSURRETION.

France to Mediate Between Russia and the Pope.

Great Excitement in Australia.

PORTLAND, ME., February 8.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 25th, and Londonderry on the 26th, with one day's later news, has arrived.

The news is unimportant.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Times* gives a minute account of the circumstances under which Emperor Napoleon dispatched M. Saillard on a special mission to Mexico, and the instructions he gave him. The Emperor said he wanted him to set out without unnecessary delay for Mexico with a message from him to Maximilian. He also considered that he (Napoleon) had fulfilled all the obligations imposed on him, and that the time was now arrived when Maximilian must depend upon his own resources, without the help of the French army. M. Saillard then asked for written credentials, but the Emperor observed that there was no necessity for any documents; all he had to do was to simply represent to Maximilian the conversation he had just heard, and that would suffice. He recommended M. Saillard, moreover, to lose no time in setting out for Mexico, but to depart by the first steamer.

SPAIN.—It is said the Spanish fleet in the Pacific is to be increased. A vessel had been detained in the Thames when on the point of sailing for Peru.

The *Times'* correspondent says: Napoleon never does anything without some good and substantial reason. What that reason is in the present instance in sending an envoy to Mexico with only verbal instructions, I know not only knows.

The *Times* observes that the conflicting nature of the estimates of the probable supply of cotton to be received from America this year is still very remarkable. Alex. B. Mackenzie, who has just been down the Mississippi to Arkansas, in a letter dated Memphis, January 31, to a friend in London, says: "You need not be under apprehensions as to cotton, for I saw enough to satisfy me that the crop of the present land is clear and ready for the plow, and will be growing cotton this year."

The prohibition of the full notes of Gordon's trial, in Jamaica, caused great indignation. Many persons recollect the disgraceful way in which, the Gordon was tried, and the evidence causes it to recall the old Gordon riot, again in a new form, and tried according to the forms of law, by judge and jury.

Another disastrous coal mine explosion had occurred near Wigan. Thirty lives were lost.

The Fenian agitation in Ireland continues daily.

Virginia sixes have had an improvement of one dollar. Atlantic and Great Western shares steady.

SPAIN.—A Madrid telegram says that the news of Gen. Prim's entry into Portugal had not been confirmed by the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon. There appears to be some doubt undoubted confirmation of the fact.

LONDON.—Tea sales were steady and rather firmer. The discount rate of the Bank of England continued at eight per cent. The supply of money in the open market continued comparatively large. Choice bills are easily negotiated at a half to one per cent. below the bank minimum.

LONDON, January 26.—The cattle disease is increasing. The number of cases in the weekly return for the first time exceeds 1,000. This number is for the week ending the 20th.

Additional by City of Washington.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The steamers Helvetia and Nepos sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 24th.

SPAIN.—A Madrid dispatch of January 22d says: Official dispatches from Cuba, confirm the report that General Prim had entered Portugal and delivered the horses and equipments of the late King to the Portuguese.

In consequence of disturbances at Valencia the province has been declared in a state of siege. Madrid continues tranquil.

ITALY.—The reported death of Gibson, the sculptor, is not confirmed.

It is rumored that France tendered its medical corps to the Pope during the late illness.

Prince Otho died at Geneva.

MELBOURNE, December 26.—Intense excitement was created here by the arrest of the Chilian war. All sales of copper have been stopped.

The rebels on the east coast of New Zealand was defeated and surrendered.

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FROM TORONTO, C. W.

Failure of the Reciprocity Treaty—What Confederation Will Do for the British Provinces.

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THE WOOL CONVENTION

Organization of Pennsylvania Wool Growers Association.

A Specific and Ad Valorem Duty on Wool Recommended.

Speeches by Hons. John Covode, Andrew Stuart, and Wm. F. Johnston, and Col. S. D. Harris, and Others.

Interesting Proceedings.

The Wool Growers of Pennsylvania, in response to a call issued by the Washington county Wool Growers' Association, met yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the Supreme Court Room, at the Court House. The attendance, as will be observed, was very large, and embraced the most extensive wool growers in the State. The convention was called to order by Dr. F. Lillis Lemoyne, chairman of the Washington county committee, who read the call under which the delegates had assembled. It devolved upon him as chairman of the committee to preside until a temporary organization was had. The first business in order was to select a temporary chairman, after which it would be the duty of the convention to effect the organization of a permanent Association. He nominated as temporary chairman, William Bonawa, of Fayette county, and the nomination was confirmed.

Alexander McFarland, of Allegheny county, was chosen temporary Secretary.

John H. Ewing, Esq., of Washington county, suggested that the delegates present should hand in to the Secretary their credentials.

A delegate suggested that there were many present who had no credentials.

Mr. Ewing remarked that every one present engaged in the wool business was entitled to a seat in the Convention. He stated that there were members of Ohio and Western Virginia Wool-Growers' Associations present, and he moved that they be invited to sit in the Convention as honory members.

The credentials and names of delegates to the Convention were then handed in, as follows:

List of Delegates.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

James H. McAnall, Geo. Y. McKee,
Maj. Jno. Matthews, John G. Kelso,
Capt. Jno. Young, T. McD. Glenn,
Robert McClaren, Wm. Herron,
John Thompson, Jno. Hickman,
A. McMurray, Wm. Adams,
And. Moore, Jno. Meiskey,
Wm. M. Rowley, J. P. Ewing,
T. A. Patterson, Jno. Byers,
A. A. McClelland, Jno. McCloskey,
N. K. Armstrong, W. A. Herriott,
A. A. Coon, Robt. Hopper,
James Davidson, B. W. Elliott,
A. McJunkin, S. M. Brinton,
Joseph Patterson, Alex. Patterson,
James Miskinness, Alex. Allison,
S. P. Mevey, Jno. Morrison,
Wm. Morrison, And. McFarland,
W. W. Patrick, J. T. F. Wright,
Hon. W. F. Johnston.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

James A. Thompson, Peter Graff,
John Learned, D. A. Raisbon,
M. Bowser.

BEAVER COUNTY.

M. M. Marquis, John Cain,
John Wilson, 1st, John Wilson, 3d,
G. W. M'Cartney, J. Hopewell,
J. C. Richie, J. R. McDonald,
Dr. T. F. Richardson.

BUTLER COUNTY.

W. S. Boyd, R. Stevenson,
R. Ribbeth, James Swartz,
J. T. Baird.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Colonel S. O. Harris, editor of the *Ohio Farmer*.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

H. J. Brunot, James Hurst,
S. M. Baird, Wm. Dunawa,
Jesse Goldern, N. Higgenbotham,
J. M. Gallagher, Gen. J. S. Austin,
Wm. Elliott, Jacob Dawson,
James Ewing, J. Thompson,
H. W. Gaddis, John Dawson,
James Wilson, V. Parshall,
W. C. Porter, Thos. Lyons,
J. Johnson, Jasper Binns,
W. T. Goe, Jas. Sturman,
Levi Colvin, Hon. A. Stewart,
Henry C. Dawson, Henry B. Goe,
Samuel Stevenson.

GREEN COUNTY.

H. H Cree.

HANCOCK COUNTY, WEST VA.

James Gordon, David Bruce,
James Stevenson, G. W Chapman,
Samuel Archer.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Thomas White, Isaac N. Hodge

IOWA.

Wallace Patrick

JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO.

Jonathan Berry, John Culp,
Jonathan Moore, Jacob Hoffman,
Thomas Wallace.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

S. W. Blanchard, S. R. Pader,
J. A. Seanor, J. M. Allen,
David Fields, Thos. J. Halzell,
McD. Ramey, J. S. Williamson,
Alex. P. Morse, H. M. Hazlett,
G. D. Kuester, Wm. McClelland.

Josiah C. White.

MERCER COUNTY.

J. B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. Hon. Joseph North.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, OHIO.

Smiley H. Johnston. C. D. Kaminskey.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

W. L. Archer, S. S. Campbell,
S. McGill, Sr., S. McGill, Jr.,
Wm. Walker, E. S. Walker,
Jno. B. Hays, Allen Hinds,
Asa Manchester, F. Patterson,
J. M. Stevenson, J. T. Frederick,
Jno. F. Wood, Sam'l Scott,
Sam. Cooper, J. H. Ewing,
J. L. La Moyne, Jno. Ewing,
John Ewing, John Werich,
Jno. A. Hopper, Wm. Berry,
Jno. Hamilton, Wm. Lee,
Ed. Campbell, Jr., F. M. Finley,
W. R. Craighead, J. McConnell,
Hon. T. Key, S. McFarland,
Ed. McDonald, Ed. McDonald,
Wm. Hamilton, H. Scott,
W. Bigham.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

D. Tintsman, D. S. Griffin,
L. Tintsman, B. Gilpen,
J. F. Tintsman, Jos. Robbins,
Robt. Eakin, B. R. Newton,
Geo. Eakin, W. S. Hand,
Jesse Chamber, Geo. Smith,
Hon. John Covode, N. Updegraff.

Mr. Lemoyne suggested, in order to facilitate business, that each delegation select a committee man to represent them on the committees on permanent organization, and business.

Mr. Ewing made a motion, covering Mr. Lemoyne's suggestion, which was adopted.

Judge White, of Indiana county, thought the organization of the Convention should be first in order and after the committees on permanent rules of business would properly arise. But he had no objection, if the proceeding would expedite the business.

Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county, thought the proposition had assumed in a state of siege. Madrid continues tranquil.

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BOSTON, February 8.—The Fenians held a meeting in Faneuil Hall last evening. Addresses were made by T. S. Rodgers, Chief of the Manhattan Tribe, B. Doran Killian, George Francis Train, and others.

by giving the history of the organization of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association in the spring of 1863, when the wool business was recovering from its depression. The association was formed for the mutual protection and promotion of their interests. The organization now possessed vitality and power. When the wool growers of the country wanted was a concert of action to bring their influence to bear with the force it should, but while scattered they were powerless. The wool growers of Ohio were a unit, they were a power in the State, and had become serious enemies of the manufacturers. But they disavowed all antagonism, and rather cultivated a feeling of fraternity. When the wool growers of Ohio banded together for the purpose of looking after their interests, they were met with sneers and contempt. The lords of the loom and wool lords of the East said it was pusillanimous to undertake to regulate the wool trade. But the wool growers of Ohio bore all this, and were prepared to bear more, if necessary. They simply answered their revilers—"We have the supply and you the demand, and we claim the right to make half the bargain." When it became necessary to make a change in the revenue laws, the Ohio Association went before Congress on the facts for equal protection with the manufacturers.

Col. Harris said he knew that Mr. Morrill had stated that the wool growers should receive protection of a duty of nine cents, but instead of that, the figures were reduced to three, and a half cents. This was the reason why the foreign wool comes in under twenty cents, and as the country exceeded, the wool growers became more and more at the mercy of the manufacturers. The manufacturers were full of figures—they were mighty in figures, they having paid agents to collect figures and statistics for presentation to Congress. The wool growers' cause was left by default. The growers then proposed to remedy this matter, through the organization of the National Wool Growers' Convention, held at Syracuse. When this Convention met, and it became evident the wool growers were stirred up, the manufacturers were also aroused to their interests. The manufacturers, some twenty-five in number, came to Syracuse and proposed a conference. They were shrewd, calculating men. But the wool growers outwitted themselves in the hands of the manufacturers, and made no propositions, save one. They only asked that the manufacturers should agree to a specific protection. That was fair, they said, and when the wool growers got the agreement down on paper they were ready to adjourn, not being prepared, owing to the absence of facts and figures, to decide to their question. The wool growers then committee to visit Boston, New York and Philadelphia to collect statistics, and then to adjourn. The facts were obtained, but when a mutual understanding arose with the manufacturers. They wanted a specific duty of one hundred per cent. duty on imported woolen goods, but they soon understood that the wool growers wanted an advance in the duty on the raw material, they said: "Although your proposition is fair we cannot stand it, and must not discuss it." They had discussed it, but were still apart in their views. The time for resolutions, therefore, had not arrived, and no more facts were wanted to produce results.

The Committee on Business here entered, when Col. Harris yielded the floor, notwithstanding the Convention was disposed to give him any time he desired to complete his interesting address.

Organization of the Pennsylvania Wool Growers' Association.

Judge White, of Indiana county, chairman of the Committee on Business, presented a brief. The Committee, he remarked, had but a brief time in which to prepare business, but he thought the topics presented would afford ample room for discussion. At the same time, the suggestion of the Committee in no wise precluded any person from bringing forward other propositions.

The Committee reported in favor of adopting a constitution for the wool growers of Pennsylvania, as auxiliary to the Wool Growers' National Association, and recommended the election of a President, a Vice President from each county now represented in the Convention, and one for each county hereafter represented; a Recording and Corresponding Secretary; also an Executive Committee of five members. These officers are to be elected on the second Wednesday after the first Tuesday in January each year. Any person may become a member of the Association by the payment of one dollar to the Treasurer, or be a life member by the payment of ten dollars. The Constitution sets forth the objects of the Association to be the encouragement of the woolen interest in the United States, and to harmonize all producing and manufacturing interests.

The committee, also, reported the following business resolutions, originating:

First, The subject of protection of wool growers and manufacturers.

Second, The reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Third, The character of wool best adapted to the profit of the grower and manufacturer.

Fourth, The best method of bringing wool for the market.

Fifth, Sheep breeding and management.

Sixth, The necessity of protection against the destruction of sheep by dogs by an adequate tax on all canines by the National Government.

Seventh, The propriety of establishing a newspaper devoted to the interests of agriculture.

There was an interesting discussion relative to the fourth resolution, after which the entire committee having left that matter to the Convention. Mr. Ewing moved to meet annually in Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday in February. It was a time of year when wool growers have some leisure, and it was the most proper time we could make arrangements for a wool sheering, provided the Association should see proper to make such a regulation.

Judge White remarked that if January was adopted, the Association would have no meeting until after the present tariff was passed upon, and it might be necessary to express their views on the subject before that time.

Mr. Ewing amended his motion, making the date of the meeting on the second Wednesday after the first Tuesday in January.

Judge White moved to amend by striking out January and inserting April.

Mr. Ray, of Westmoreland county, moved an amendment, naming the second Thursday of February.

Judge White's and Mr. Ray's amendments were voted down, and Mr. Ewing's motion was adopted.

After the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Ewing moved that the Pennsylvania Wool Grower's Association proceed to the election of officers to serve until the next annual election. Adopted.

Mr. Ewing then moved that the present officers of the Association remain in office until the next annual meeting, striking off the four last named temporary Secretaries. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, Judge Cheever was empowered to appoint at his leisure an Executive Committee of five.

TOPICS DISCUSSED.

The first topic for discussion, that of protection on wool and woolen goods, was then taken up, when Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county, took the floor and briefly addressed the Convention. He said it was proper that he should go back a few years in order to explain a few points of interest in connection with their business. He had become closely associated with many wool growers and manufacturers in assisting the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and in a few days he would be in a position to show, from representative men whose interests were involved, and he was prepared to properly present the case of the wool growers. Now is the up to this time, been without an adequate organization. He had thought that a policy which would settle all the differences between the growers and manufacturers without going before Congress. He had hoped that a board to adjudicate difficulties of an identical character, and the common enemy had obtained the advantage in the South. It was necessary to stand firmly together, not only as wool growers, but with manufacturers, for they were mutually interested in the question of protection, although many manufacturers were too short-sighted. It would eventually be to the interest of the manufacturers too co-operate with the wool growers, and he suggested that all unite in petitioning and touching the protection of their interests should be laid before Congress.

A delegate suggested that he had come two hundred and fifty miles to this meeting under the impression that the purpose of the meeting was to meet to Washington to lay facts and figures before Congress.

Mr. Ewing presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject of protection based on the home valuation, and that would promote the vast interests of the grower, which was adopted.

Judge White remarked that the National Committee of wool growers and manufacturers was so far apart in their views they may never agree, and the Committee of the convention to be pursued by the National Committee of Wool Growers. In the event of being unable to agree, they would report facts and figures to Congress Revenue Commission, and ask just such rates as were named by the manufacturers. He had no objection to give forces to their action.

Col. Harris, of Ohio, said that from private information he was under the impression that Judge White was correct. The two National Committees were to meet on Wednesday, to hold a final conference, and if no agreement is arrived at by the Wool Committee would act independently. Neither Committee had yet been before the Revenue Commission.

Judge White's resolution, as above, was then adopted, and the discussion on this topic closed.

The second topic for discussion—"The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada"—was read.

Hon. W. F. Johnson, of Allegheny, was called upon to address the Convention. He remarked that one of the principal foundations of the greatness of the country was its industry. Encourage industry, and the prosperity of the country would be destroyed; protect it, and great results would be achieved. It was singular that at this period of time they should meet to consider the protection of wool, when they should be speculating and covering for the citizens of the country. Could it be said that a country was independent that did not clothe its people? All this industry of the country must be protected by the Government. The great interests of the wool growers without protecting the manufacturers, nor could they protect the manufacturers without protecting the wool growers. As well as all the branches of industry with which such was associated. At the moment they protected the interests of a neighboring country, they admitted an abandonment of self-protection. Upon the independence of our own country depended the safety and comfort of the people. We live now in a very peculiar crisis. We are about legislating upon the tariff that will be passed and are entering upon a new era of prosperity. Instead of looking to the past and looking to the living future, and stepping forward with new interests and energies, the operation would be similar, if not, the crisis would fall heavily on all.

G. D. Kuester, of Westmoreland county, made a few remarks touching the anxiety of the British manufacturers for the promotion of free trade principles in the United States.

S. A. McClelland, a young man from Plum township, Allegheny county, delivered himself of a few remarks, strongly favoring free trade. He was opposed to the harmonious sentiment of the Association, and didn't like the arguments advanced, although he did not know himself.

Thos. Howard, Esq., of Allegheny county, did not desire to make a speech on the question before the convention, but submitted the following resolution, which he thought the Association should be presented for legislative action to the General Assembly at Harrisburg:

That it shall be the duty of the assessors of the several townships in this commonwealth, to make a return to the county commissioners of the number and value of sheep killed, and the number maimed by dogs, in their several townships, and on a return being made to them, it shall be the true copy of the registry to be returned to the Secretary of Commonwealth upon oath, and the Secretary to cause the said return to be published.

Judge White suggested that the presentation of the paper was out of order, and would come up in its proper place hereafter.

Numerous calls for Hon. Andrew Stuart, of Fayette county, brought that gentleman forward, when he made a brief but pointed speech on the question of protection. He had learned from reading the report of the revenue commission that the duties now paid by domestic manufacturers were greater by forty per cent. than those paid upon foreign goods. It was so with domestic iron, the duties on that product was five per cent. more than on foreign iron. He thought such a duty should be imposed on foreign wool as would be prohibitory, and that would exclude both wool and woolens. He contended that wool growing was as much agriculture as the tilling of the soil, and if farmers couldn't produce wool enough that it had to be imported why not import breadstuffs and flour. This article of wool didn't come in its raw form altogether. The great evil was the importation

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications of public interest will be gladly received from our friends and readers on the subject, when accompanied by responsible names and post office address. Rejected communications will be returned, whenever desired. Correspondence, full of facts and reliable information, is always acceptable and solicited. Reports of local meetings, mechanical and agricultural items, improvements of every description, discoveries and briefly described, are desired. Letters on matters of business, communications should be brief, well written, reliable, and should be sent in promptly as possible.

Letters for the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the publishers. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

"RECONSTRUCTION."

Mr. BEECHER's lecture of Wednesday evening, having this interesting subject for its titles, was listened to with rapt attention by one of the largest and most intelligent audiences ever assembled in Pittsburgh. Mr. BEECHER's fame as a speaker, and especially as a speaker on subjects of national interest, excited a great desire to hear him. Two large classes shared in this desire—those who had not heard Mr. BEECHER speak, and those who had. The wish to enjoy the gratification rose almost to the height of a popular mania. At a good price the tickets were sold, and hours were spent by some in waiting to get them. The Association did all they could to accommodate the public and deserves the success of their effort. The largest room in the city, the City Hall, was densely filled, and the proceeds of the evening, in a financial point of view, were not less than a thousand dollars. This will give a good lift to the library.

The lecture embraced the usual amount of good sense that appears in the speeches of Mr. BEECHER. But we confess to disappointment, and very great disappointment, in his treatment of the subject of *reconstruction*. Nearly the first half of the lecture, although replete with interesting historical information and equally interesting philosophical remarks, was not, by any visible relationship, connected with the subject of reconstruction, as this is now occupying the serious consideration of the American Congress and people. The historic connection of causes, operating in past centuries, and in distant lands, with the diversity in the character of Northern and Southern people, was lucidly traced, and was readily recognised by the hearer. The democracy of the old Cavalier were well entitled to recognition in the antagonistic ideas of their descendants, on civil government, the man, and on man's place in government. These diversities of sentiment and the causes of them still operating, might have some relation to the reconstruction of the country—at least as hindrances—but the lecturer did not employ his materials in that way, or, so far as we could discern, in any other.

The principal defect, however, in the discourse of Mr. BEECHER, as on the subject of reconstruction, was, that it ignored those topics, measures and persons, which, in the Government efforts for reconstruction, have been conspicuous and have been considered essential. The organized State governments, the white people of the South, the elected representatives to Congress, the test oath, the constitutional amendments, all of which, in Congress and elsewhere, have been connected with the idea of reconstruction, were not admitted to participation in the work, either as helps or hindrances, in Mr. BEECHER's views of reconstruction. His plan of reconstruction, if it may be called a plan, or his doctrine of reconstruction embraced primarily, if not exclusively, the endowment of the emancipated slaves with all the prerogatives, rights and privileges of citizenship. We do not offer a single exception, now, to his views of the rights and interests of the emancipated slaves. But if all were granted to Mr. BEECHER's claims, that would not be reconstruction. The reconstruction of the country has not stuck on that difficulty, or not on that alone. The representatives elected could not all take the required oath any easier after than before the admission of colored people to unconditional suffrage. The temper and the legislation of the Southern States would not immediately be improved by the extension of suffrage. Or, at best, it is not the only or the principal reconstruction measure.

We do not find fault so much for anything that was said in this interesting lecture, as for what was not said. On Reconstruction, as its theme, we anticipated something like a plan or scheme for the accomplishment of the desirable work, or something of an examination of the plans that have been proposed, or of the plan that has been tried. Instead of either, we have had a pleasant exhibition of humane sentiments touching the new element in the citizenship of the country, and many interesting sentiments beside, but on reconstruction nothing but this.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

A gentle disposition may be moved to anger by the overbearing conduct of the strong towards the weak; and even a hasty temper may remain calm and unruffled under the most unreasonable peevishness that is induced by suffering. Both these characteristics of human nature have been illustrated on a large scale in the family of States, as they have often been on a small scale in the domestic circle. It is the privilege of misery to moan, and, if it pleases, to complain. The peevish and fretful child, if sickness really, or by natural tenderness, constructively the occasion of its complaining, never exhausts the mother's patience. When the bearing of our Southern brethern was proud, and their conduct to the helpless people under them, oppressive and cruel, no language was too strong for the expression of Northern indignation. But now that they are impoverished, broken down and miserable, sympathy for their sufferings makes the hearts of Northern people patient with their complaints and ready to forgive their wrongs.

This kindly feeling has been conspicuously and yet spontaneously exhibited by the great body of the Northern people even since the close of the war. The demand for justice upon the leaders of the revolt is not at variance with this feeling. The barbarous cry of *vide victis*—woe to the conquered—has not been raised among our triumphant patriots. They are still forbearing towards the unhappy people whose fatal error, when their conviction or passion led them to rebel and whose rebellion brought ruin upon them. And not only is there a disposition to allow them the privilege that belongs to their wretchedness, but also to help them to recover their former position divested, as it has been, of the perilous conditions that accompanied it.

But the time when this state of things should end has come. We should like to see some more indications of returning sense and conscience, and even some positive and progressive advances toward the embrace of the situation in all its bearings. The misinterpreting of kindness and the abuse of clemency should soon have an end, but those excellent social and political virtues may be exhausted, or at least, impaired to a degree that may embarrass future intercourse.

THE vote in the House of Representatives, on Friday, on the final passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and on other occasions, proves the presence there of more than two-thirds of all the members in favor of reconstruction according to the progressed ideas wrought out by the war. The same is the fact in the Senate; so that there is not much danger of reasonable legislation being blocked by a veto, should the President feel disposed to interpose this prerogative.

AMONG THE SEA-ISLAND NEGROES.—Four Pennsylvania capitalists received a pass from Gen. Sickles, at Charleston, S. C., to visit Sea Island with a view to purchasing. After arriving on the island they were met by a body of armed negroes, who at once commenced an assault upon the party, by threatening to shoot them, and by poking them with sticks, &c. The negroes refused to recognize the pass, and said they would use the writer the same way if there. The party would undoubtedly have been murdered had it not been for the arrival of a freedman named Sam Johnson, the Supervisor of Negroes on the Island. He pacified them until the arrival of the Sergeant of the 35th United States colored troops, who at once relieved the party and sent them to the boat completely worn out. For five hours they were kept prisoners, with their lives in imminent danger.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia *Gazette* says: The people of Philadelphia complain that the Pennsylvania Railroad discriminates against Philadelphia. They see that the jobbing trade of the city, which used to be so large, is all gone. They believe, notwithstanding the denial of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that it has been destroyed by the custom of that company of carrying as low, or even lower, from New York to the West as from Philadelphia to the West.

The Currency, Tariff and the Resumption of Specie Payment.

[NO. 2.]

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In continuing the consideration of the subjects at the head of this article, I will notice a class of persons in this country who urge the funding of legal tenders from motives akin to selfishness, an echo comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic, in response to the clamor from this; the motive is the same with these widely separated parties, if not in degree it is in kind; the few to gather gains at the expense of the many.

In making these reflections upon a part of our people, and those of similar animus of other nationalities, it is not with the intention of attacking individuals, but to battle with the principle which underlies such course of action.

The class referred to with us, are ever ready to discount when necessity compels men to obtain their aid, when the currency is being contracted, by legislative action or other causes. In years gone by, when there was a plethora of local bank paper in circulation, we witnessed the singular fluctuation of paper money being shortened in order to lengthen it; the traveler was estopped on the boundary of each State, and his money discounted by one or more of these *aiding* gentlemen, so that he might lengthen his purse. Time will not see the beauty of that other paradox, given to the public by the Secretary of the Treasury, of making money plentier by shortening the supply. Now, I would not charge that honorable gentleman with intentionally creating a state of things, which would benefit the few at the expense of the many; but it does appear to me that such would be the result if the funding of the legal tenders, to any considerable extent, was attempted at this time.

Where are we drifting? I refer the reader to the imports of dry goods alone, for the year just closed, into the port of New York; they exceeded a hundred millions of dollars, and that—over thirty-six millions of woolens, sixteen millions of cotton goods, twenty millions of silks, fifteen millions of linens, the remainder in miscellaneous dry goods. Of course the balance of trade has been largely against us, and what have we been sending over to our European cousins to wipe out this adverse balance? Mainly 5-20 United States six per cent. bonds—principal and interest payable in gold or its equivalent. And what are we obtaining there for those bonds? 64 to 66 cents for the dollar!

Thus it is seen that we are adjusting the balance against us with our national obligations; shortening our resources, to lengthen our days towards bankruptcy.

Our national vanity is flattered, and we receive with much complacency John Bull's sugar coated puffs of the recommended System of Finance—not one single item from him, that *perhaps* a Tariff *might* better our condition.

The adverse balance being largely against us from exports of such perishable goods that could be manufactured at home—our bonds making the exchange of coin as low as 64 to the dollar, this Yankee Nation surely is "making haste" very "slowly" towards resuming specie payments.

Hewing has been led to confidence that Clays nor Websters in our National Legislature, who will advocate the true American System? Day after day men of Democratic antecedents—men who have heretofore contended against the tariff—now tell us that they are with us, and all others who favor a tariff commensurate with our country's necessity.

Then let New England, with her millions of spindles and shuttles, ring out over her mountains and down through the valleys, the cry for protection to American interests. Pennsylvanians, from their forges and furnaces, lift up their voices until the far off prairies take up the sound, increasing and swelling by land and by water, till the deep flowing Potomac re-echoes the jubilant shout, and every cabin-door of Georgia, with her cotton fields, shall echo and re-echo with equal gratification and pride. The inspiration derived from the glorious memories of common triumphs, common victories and national traditions, sacredly cherished by every American, cannot fail to exert its powerful influence in healing the irritation of sectional wounds, and strengthening the feeling of devotion to the Federal Union—the maintenance and preservation of which, in all its dignity and purity, was the sole aim of the intrepid and incorruptible patriot, Andrew Jackson.

With great respect, sincerely yours.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, and others.

Gen. Moorhead in Beaver County.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My attention is directed to an item in the COMMERCIAL about a week ago, stating that the "Beaver *Argus* went in for the nomination of Ketchum for Governor."

I thought very strange of this at the time, and being somewhat acquainted there, and having ample opportunities, every day, of conversing with Beaver county men, I am satisfied that the *Argus* made the *pronunciamento* pretty much on its own hook.

My informants generally concur in the opinion that General Moorhead is unquestionably the choice of the party—that being identified with the manufacturing interests of the State—especially of the West—he would, as he always has done, stand up for those interests—that having been long and favorably known as a representative in Congress, passing through all its trials and tribulations, he would be the strongest candidate among the many strong men who have been named for the office.

The mass of testimony agrees upon another point, and that is, that *whoever* may be the choice of the Union men of Beaver county, there is not, on the entire list of applicants, any who is not better known, and whose claims are not more freely canvassed, than those of Mr. Ketchum. This may be no disparagement to Mr. Ketchum, but merely goes to show that among the candidates spoken of, he is comparatively but little known.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the candidate is conceded to the West, why not claim the honor for Pittsburgh, the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the West, by conferring the nomination on one of her ablest, truest and most experienced citizens, Gen. J. K. Moorhead?

The western counties should go into the State Convention as a *unit*—and in uniting upon Gen. Moorhead they would support a man whose popularity and fame are not confined to the *West*, nor to the *State*, but who has a *national* reputation of which any man might justly feel proud.

When the others named may be good and worthy men, and if elected might fill the position with credit to themselves, we want at this time a candidate who is favorably known throughout the entire State, and who is thoroughly identified with all her great manufacturing interests, so that, when he enter upon the responsible duties, with the certainty of carrying the State by a majority unprecedented in our State elections.

Such a candidate I do most sincerely believe we would have in Gen. Moorhead, of Allegheny county. SHOESTRING.

President Johnson's Letter to the Tammany Society.

The following is a copy of President Johnson's letter to the Tammany Society:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1866.

SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt from your ancient society of Tammany of an invitation to attend its semi-centennial celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

It would afford me sincere gratification to join you in commemorating the eminent services of the hero of that great victory, who, in the field and in council, ever signalized his devotion to the Union of our fathers, and has since attained enduring national renown. My engagements, however, will not permit me to be present.

I regret this the more because the occasion is in honor of an event to which, as you justly remark, our re-united brethren in every portion of the republic can now turn with equal gratification and pride. The inspiration derived from the glorious memories of common triumphs, common victories and national traditions, sacredly cherished by every American, cannot fail to exert its important influence in healing the irritation of sectional wounds, and strengthening the feeling of devotion to the Federal Union—the maintenance and preservation of which, in all its dignity and purity, was the sole aim of the intrepid and incorruptible patriot, Andrew Jackson.

With great respect, sincerely yours.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, and others.

An Important Law About to go into Operation.

By the tenth section of an act approved March 3, 1863, (12 Statutes at Large, p. 765,) it is enacted that every claim against the United States, cognizable by the Court of Claims, shall be forever barred unless the petition setting forth a full statement of the claim be filed in the Court, or transmitted to it within six years after the claim first accrues; provided, that claims accrued six years before the passage of the act shall not be barred if the petition is filed within three years after the passage of the act.

Thus all claims against the United States cognizable by the Court of Claims, and of more than six years' standing, will be barred after the 3d of March, 1866.

The claims cognizable by said Court are: 1. All claims founded upon any law of Congress; or 2, upon any regulation from any Executive department; or 3, upon any contract, expressed or implied, except (1) claims growing out of or dependent on any treaty stipulation, and (2) claims for property damaged, destroyed or appropriated by the army or navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

The above limitation, though contained in an act respecting the Court of Claims, has been by many supposed to extend to all claims against the United States," whether prosecuted before the Departments or offered to be set off by defendants in suits by the United States against them as debtors.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.—Judge Treat, of the U. S. District Court at St. Louis, in the case of George P. Dorris vs. John G. Capelen, decided that when a bill of lading contained the clause "privilege of lighting and reshipping," the ship owner had the right during a voyage, to reship for his own interest and convenience, and to impose on him the duty of so doing when practicable and necessary—was beneficial to all concerned and promotive of commerce—as it deals justly with shipper and ship owner.

The question arose on whether the clause "privilege of lighting and reshipping" allowed a reshipment in port of particular goods placed on board the steamer Benton.

NEW PHASE OF FENIANISM.—Fenianism at last assumes a new phase, and one which threatens to bring it before the country more prominently than ever. Attention having been called to the fact that during the recent trials in Ireland men were convicted upon the testimony of English detectives who had seen the the prisoners while in New York, the question has been agitated as to whether an American citizen can be prosecuted in Ireland for being a Fenian in this country. Several citizens of the United States are now in prison in England on charges of this character, and O'Mahony and others are preparing to bring the matter to the notice of Mr. Seward.

It is also charged that these men were not tried, as provided by British law, by a jury composed of half foreigners and half of British subjects. A circular, issued from Fenian headquarters, states that thirty English detectives are in the city and their names known. All sorts of stories of warlike doings on the border are current, but no excitement prevails in consequence among the rank and file of the Brotherhood.

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.—The fact has already been set forth that a plan is before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to establish an American College in China. It is proposed to do this from the accumulation of commercial fees there belonging to this Government, and now reaching some two hundred thousand dollars. The interests, it is designed, shall be educated in Chinese law and commercial customs, and thus be enabled to assume a business position with the requisite knowledge to conduct successfully commercial matters with the merchants of that country. Our trade with China, which is yearly on the increase, is second only to that of Great Britain, and in certain localities exceeds it. It is usually a very profitable trade, and it is important that it should be carried on upon our part in a way most advantageous to this country.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

An old gentlemen named Rodgers, from Texas, who was taking his daughter to school at Chicago, took passage on the Illinois Central Railroad, at Cairo, a short time since, for the Garden City. He engaged berth in a sleeping car, and retired about the time the train left Centralia. He was taken from his berth and robbed by a band of depredators, and thrown overboard about two miles from Tuscola, where he remained on the frozen ground until early next morning, when he was found by the section hands in an insensible condition and conveyed on a hand car to Tuscola, where he died about a week or ten days afterward. His daughter did not ascertain his whereabouts in time to see him before his death.

Between twenty-five and fifty petroleum companies, "on the hoof and in the shell," are before the Legislature of Alabama asking for charters. The oil fever is surely epidemic. An oil well sunk on the Capitol Hill at Montgomery, is in partial operation, and under the management of gentlemen amply able to meet the demand made upon them, which is equivalent to saying that if they don't strike oil it won't be their fault.

The proposition by Mr. Stevens, in the House, which abolishes all distinctions, was the essence of his conquered province and universal confiscation doctrine, received but 37 votes, while against it were 123.

The important question as to what extent crude Petroleum oil in barrels, possesses an explosive nature, is at present the subject of an investigation in the Superior Court, New York city, before Justice Barbour and a jury. The parties to the suit are Messrs. Schiefelin Bros., plaintiffs, and Mr. Bunting, a lighterman, defendant. In May, 1862, the defendant was employed by the plaintiffs to convay about 500 barrels of oil on his lighter, from South Brooklyn to a yard in Williamsburgh. When about 150 barrels had been discharged from the vessel, at the yard last named, the oil in the barrels exploded, and an extensive conflagration resulted, in which not only the oil, but the lighter were consumed. The plaintiffs brought a recover of defendant, as a common carrier, for the oil which had not been discharged. The case is of considerable considerable interest. Several of the most scientific chemists in New York have been subpoenaed as witnesses.

Col. Gardiner Tufts, Massachusetts State Agent at Washington, writes that he has had an interview with Captain Griffin, who is in charge of the cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., and he states that no one has been engaged in the disinterment of bodies and that place as a business, and that not more than five or six bodies have been taken up. Only theskeletons remain, and as the cheapest method for transportation, Capt. Griffin recommends that they be put in boxes sufficiently long to receive the thigh bone, being folded together in small compass. The cost, sent in such manner, delivered in Massachusetts, he estimates at $35.

Of the great cotton basin within the parallelograms formed by the Arkansas river on the north, the Mississippi on the east, Bayou Barcholomew on the west, and the Louisiana line on the south, embracing the valuable cotton-growing districts of Red River, Ouachita and Bartholomew Bayous, not one-eighth is in cultivation, and wild lands in any of these districts can be purchased at the ordinary prices of from five to fifteen dollars per acre, the customary terms being one-third or one-half cash.

Reports say that the Canadian gentlemen now in Washington, in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty, have been toasted as coming Senators and Representatives in Congress, and though they decline to be interviewed on the subject, we admit that the annexation of the Provinces to the United States is probable.

General Burnside is talked of for Governor of Rhode Island. If the Republicans of that State, says the Boston *Traveller*, can unite on him, (or "any other man,") we hope he will be selected as a candidate.

The Joe Johnston National Express Company, growing wroth at Adams' Express, have instituted a suit against the Virginia Central Railroad and other roads, who have for two millions of dollars sold to Adams' Express Company their exclusive right to carry express matter over their respective roads for a period of four years, unless other companies pay an equal amount, which, of course, no other company can do.

Preparations are being completed for the great ocean race between the Algonquin and Winchester, which will commence as soon as the weather moderates. The start will be on the Sound between Land's Point and Faulkner Island, the course being passed over four times, making the distance about eight hundred miles. It may be of interest to Captains of vessels running on the Sound to know that in order to prevent collisions when sharp sail carry, besides the usual signals, a red light on each side of the rigging, and a white light at the yes sels will be expected, in every instance, to yve the right of way to the contending steamers.

The new United States frigate Idaho, which is to be commanded by Captain Worden, is also to make a trial trip on the Sound. This vessel is of case considerable depends on the result, as unless she can steam fifteen knots an hour for twenty-four consecutive hours, she will not be accepted by the Government at the contract price. The curious feature of her engines is the fact that the piston travels eleven times to one minute; the stroke is eight feet. The boat has been built almost entirely with a view to high speed.

The *Press* has had the following sent to it, dated Philadelphia, February 4th:

SIR: The following communication (which I give you *verbatim*) was received at a private circle on Sunday evening, at half-past eight, 1863.

"France is without an Emperor! You will get this news in ten (10) days. This is a test."

Through the mediumship of J. B. Conklin, 412 North Sixth street.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The House bill differs from that of the Senate in the following particulars: The operations of the bureau are limited to the sections of the country within which the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended on the first of this month; the sub-district agents receive twelve hundred dollars yearly salary, instead of fifteen hundred, and assistant commissioners are allowed but three clerks each, instead of six; negroes are, at General Banks's suggestion, to be guaranteed in the constitutional right to bear arms as well as in other rights. To the Sea Island section, which confirms the peaceful occupants in their possession for three years, is added the following proviso: That whenever the former owner of land occupied under the General Sherman's field order shall make application for the restoration of said lands, the commissioner is hereby authorized, upon the agreement and with the written consent of the said occupants, to procure other lands for them by rent or purchase, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them out of the public lands assigned for that purpose under this bill, forty acres each upon the terms and conditions herein named.

The amendment proposed will probably be agreed to by the Senate, though there is some latent opposition to the compromise of this Sea Island section.

The following facts show the importance of the bill at the present time, an importance which has led many Congressmen to support it, even though they may have had some doubts as to its constitutionality, so far as the Border States are concerned:

This Bureau is in charge of about 800,000 acres of land, and 1,500 pieces of town property. It has issued more than 125,000 rations to refugees, and 3,500,000 to freedmen. It has treated 2,500 refugees in hospitals, and decently buried 227 of them. It has treated 40,000 freedmen, and buried the graves for 6,000 of the number. Transportation has been furnished to 1,700 refugees, and 1,900 freedmen. Fifty schools there are peopled that have been instructed by this Bureau.

Indiana and the Colored Race.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, in some remarks on the vote of the Hon. J.H. Farquhar, of that State, against negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, refers to the laws and popular sentiment in that State relative to the colored race, in the following language:

"In Indiana we have no little progress to make in liberal legislation, before we become propagandists in this particular. It is but a few years since the people of this State voted by about ninety thousand majority to prevent people of color from coming into the State, by a constitutional provision; and that vote was followed by legislation punishing criminally all who might afterwards attempt to settle in Indiana, and all who employed or harbored them when so attempting; and rendering absolutely void all contracts that might be made with such new comers. That infamous legislation still deforms our Constitution and blackens our statute books. Have we progressed beyond it? Have we overcome our prejudices against colored people? Let the proceedings of our last Legislature bear witness. Nothing could be done to abolish these inhuman and disgraceful laws. Notwithstanding the Federal courts are as ready to swear and examine a black witness in a white case, the Courts of Indiana are only open to receive the testimony of such colored people as were settled in the State *fifteen years* ago. And this is all that could be wrung out of an Indiana Legislature whose session has lately closed. Who can say that the voters of Indiana are now ready to extend even a domicil to men of color; or to allow them to make valid contracts; or to admit them as witnesses in our courts. It is not difficult to predict the result of an effort to admit them to the polls in this State."

Catholic Church Property Confiscated in Poland.

The Russian Government has confiscated the entire property of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. By virtue of an imperial ukase, dated December 28, 1865, and promulgated Jan. 10, the landed estates and houses, as well as the ready capital, stocks, claims, and all other belongings of the national ecclesiastical establishment of Poland, have been seized and appropriated by the Czar. The funds and other capital thus appropriated before the last rebellion amounted to 275,813 roubles; the value of the land, &c., may be estimated at about six times as much. To make up for this sequestration on a grand scale, the Government has, now, as an indemnity for former appropriations of the same kind, previously confiscated about a third of the Church expenditure, now undertakes to provide the whole salary of the priests as well as sundry other items of the current ecclesiastical costs.

In the ukase enacting this sweeping measure, the new annual budget of the Polish Church is fixed at 790,000 roubles, a sum which, together with some others provided by the Government, amounts to rather more than the money hitherto applied to the same purposes. The Archbishop of Warsaw, in accordance with the expressed principle of the Government to raise the salary of the lower clergy at the cost of the higher, loses about two-thirds of his income, receiving no more than 6,000 roubles in future; each of the five other bishops is allowed 5,000 roubles, and each of the suffragan bishops 3,000 roubles. A parish priest at Warsaw gets from 500 to 600 roubles a year; a parish priest in the provinces from 350 to 500, and a vicar only 150 roubles. The number of livings is fixed by the new statute at 2,456.

CHAMPAGNE DECISION.—An important decision has just been rendered by the United States Supreme Court, which has decided the case of the United States vs. one hundred and twenty-five baskets of Champagne marked "V. C.," and the one hundred and twenty-six (F. C.)" and one other case for an evasion of the revenue laws. These were cases of seizures for alleged under valuation of the Wines, made by the collector of San Francisco, in April, 1861, and heretofore noticed in the *Shipping List*. The act under which the seizure was made provides that foreign wines shall be invoiced by the manufacturers, when intended for importation to the United States, at their market value at the place of manufacture, with a allowance that the wines in question were invoiced at prices greatly below the market value at Rheims, the place where they were manufactured, the claimants now reaching some two hundred thousand dollars. The claimants, it is designed, shall be educated in Chinese law and commercial customs, and thus be enabled to assume a business position with the requisite knowledge to conduct successfully commercial matters with the merchants of that country. Our trade with China, which is yearly on the increase, is second only to that of Great Britain, and in certain localities exceeds it. It is usually a very profitable trade, and it is important that it should be carried on upon our part in a way most advantageous to this country.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

His Speech to the Legislature—French Relations with the World—He Promises to Withdraw from Mexico—Kind Words for the United States.

PARIS, January 22.—The session of the French Legislature was opened at one o'clock to-day, by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes:

The opening of this legislative session permits of a periodic exposition of the situation of the Empire, and the expression to you of my views. As in preceding years, I will examine with you the principal questions which interest our country.

Peace seems assured everywhere, for everywhere the means are sought for of amicably settling difficulties, in place of ending them with the sword.

The meeting of the English and French fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed upon the field of battle have not been weakened. Time has only cemented the agreement of the two countries.

In regard to Germany my intention is to continue to observe a policy of neutrality, which, without preventing us at times from being displeased or satisfied, leave us nevertheless strangers to questions in which our interests and in which our interests are not directly engaged.

Italy, recognized by almost all the powers of Europe, has strengthened its unity by inaugurating its capital in the centre of the peninsula. We may count upon the scrupulous execution of the treaty of September, 1864, which will cause the indispensable maintenance of the powers of the holy father.

The relations which attach us to Spain and Portugal are still more strengthened by my late interviews with the sovereigns of those two kingdoms.

You have shared with me the general indignation produced by the assassination of President Lincoln, and recently the death of the King of the Belgians has caused unanimous regret.

In Mexico the government founded upon the will of the people is daily consolidating its position, conquered and dispersed, nave no longer a chief. The national troops have distinguished themselves as much as the numerous bodies of order and security which have developed its resources, and its commerce with France alone has, in twenty-one months, trebled in millions.

As I expressed the hope last year that our expedition was approaching its termination, I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the epoch for the recall of our troops, before their return is effected, without compromising the French interests which we have to defend in that remote country.

North America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggle, has re-established the Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of history, offers its sincere congratulations on the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of the amicable relations which seem will have been established.

The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil has pacified by the frankness of our declarations, and the American people will comprehend that we never had any other thought than to maintain, and not to oppose to their interests. Two nations equally jealous of their independence, ought to be friends, and which might affect their dignity and their honor.

It is in the midst of populations satisfied and confiding that our army maintains the rights and functions. The municipal elections are concluded with the greatest order and most entire liberty. The laws upon coalitions, which gave rise to some apprehensions, have been carried with strict impartiality by the part of those interested. The working class, as intelligent as it is, has comprehended that the more facility is given to it to exercise its rights, the more it will it is found to respect the liberty of each and the security of all.

The inquiry into the co-operative societies has come to demonstrate how just were the bases of the law laid before you on this important subject. This law will permit the establishment of numerous associations for the benefit of labor and providence. In order to favor the development of them, I have decided that authorization to meet together shall be accorded to all those who, outside of politics, may desire to deliberate, respecting their industrial and commercial interests. This liberty will be limited only by the guarantees which public order requires.

The equilibrium of the budget is secured by a surplus revenue. In order to attain this result it was necessary to effect economy in the greater part of the public services, amongst others in the War Department. The army being on a pence footing, there was the alternative of reducing either the regimental cadres, or the effective. The latter measure was impracticable, since the regiments hardly mustered the necessary strength of men, and the good of the service counselled even their augmentation. By suppressing the cadres of twenty-seven battalions, forty-six squadrons and forty batteries, but dividing the men amongst the remaining companies and squadrons, we have rather strengthened than weakened our regiments. Natural guarantees of the future of the army, I would not have consented to these reductions if they had necessarily altered the existence of men whose services and devotion I have been able to appreciate.

The budget of the public works and that of the navy will be submitted to you in due time. It was of use to preserve to the grand enterprises of the day their normal rate, and to maintain the energetic impulse of public instruction. Agriculture has made great progress during the last six months, notwithstanding the lowering of the price of cereals, which depreciation is the necessary consequence of the fact that the harvests, and not of any diminution of the sliding scale.

I have thought it useful to open a serious inquiry into the condition and needs of agriculture, and it will, I am convinced, confirm the principles of commercial freedom.

In the midst of always increasing prosperity unique spirits, under the pretext of discussing the highest progress of the human mind, would hinder it from marching by taking from it all moral restraint. Following my policy of 1852, submitted to the acceptance of the people, undertook to establish a system, rationally and wisely based upon the just equilibrium between the different powers of the State, an equal distance from these extreme situations. With a chamber, mistress of the fate of ministers, the executive is without authority and without spirit. In the same way, if the senate, instead, if the executive chamber is not independent and in possession of its legitimate prerogatives. Our constitutional forms, which have a certain analogy with those of the United States, are not deficient because they differ from those of the latter. Each people should have institutions conformable to its genius and traditions, and henceforth every government has its stability, but, casting a look at the past, it seems to me that, at the end of fourteen years, France respected abroad, tranquil within, without political prisoners, without exiles beyond the frontiers, has a right to confidence in the future. I have discussed the theories of government.

It is no longer useful to see the political means of improving the moral and material condition of the people. Let us employ ourselves in spreading everywhere intelligence, stability, economic ideas, the love of what is good and religious principles.

Let us solve, by the application of our transactions, the difficult problem of the just distribution of productive forces, and let us attempt to ameliorate the condition of labor by the feed as well as in the work-shops.

When all Frenchmen interested with political rights shall have been enlightened by education, they will discern the truth without difficulty, and will not suffer themselves to be seduced by possible theories.

When all those who live by their daily wages shall have seen increase the benefits which additions toll procures, they will be firm supporters of a society which guarantees their welfare and delight.

Finally, when all shall have received from infancy those moral principles by the family which elevate man in his own eyes, they will know that above human intelligence, above the efforts of science and industry, there is the supreme will, which rules the destinies of individuals as well as of nations.

MOTIVES OF THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, January 22, 1866.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that it has transpired in Court circles that the Emperor Napoleon is greatly displeased with the course for Maximilian on very many grounds, especially on account of the bad reception given to the French Councillor of State sent to Mexico to take the finances in hand, and it is insinuated that this is one reason for the withdrawal of the French troops. The key to the Imperial conduct is, however, thought to be contained in the following words, with which the Emperor supplemented the notice of the withdrawal of the French army: "And the emotion produced in the United States by (the soldiers) presence on Mexican soil would be appeased."

THE FATE OF MEXICO.

The Withdrawal of French Troops and Downfall of Maximilian.

(The New York *Times* has a thoughtful article on the official promulgation of the French policy in Mexico, of which the following is the principal part. Its reference to Mr. Seward is eminently just, and the reflections as to the future of Mexico, and the relations of the United States towards that country, will arrest the attention of thoughtful men.

The complete justification which the eminently wise statesmanship of Secretary Seward has received from the speech of the Emperor at once intricate and menacing, is worthy of remark. His Imperial Majesty from course, his splendid yet conciliatory language, the new struggle about this grand triumph for our Government, as the slowest some intelligence from the official dispatches, he has never wavered or varied in this matter from the beginning. He remonstrated with the Emperor against the Mexican expedition at its inception; he remonstrated against it continually through every year of our own war. In the days when our cause and ours tunes were at the lowest, his remonstrances were as vigorous as they were free from menace and insult in the days of our triumph and power. His labors were incessant, and he used every argument and adopted every measure that could possibly have any force in the proper decision of the matter. The greatness of his triumph is the result and the reward of his great statesmanship.

Those who have reveled in denunciation of Mr. Seward while he has been carrying on and bringing to a conclusion this grand patriotic labor may well be abashed. He has saved them as well as the whole country from a terrible infliction. The course which they have advocated for years, would years ago have plunged us into war; and that, too, at a time when war with France, in addition to that with the Confederacy, would almost inevitably have resulted in disunion and ruin. The course they have advocated within the last half year—and within the last few weeks—and for the advocacy of which they have found respectable organs like the *Evening Post*—would have made our country and our coast at this time the scenes of carnage and blood. The people, in remembering those who have saved its, will not forget those whose hot-headed, short-sighted, hair-brained folly has threatened our ruin.

The peaceful triumphs of our Government will add greatly to our prestige throughout the world. Napoleon has yielded to our remonstrances, has changed his policy to adapt it to ours, and has thus, while not losing his own self-respect, shown his respect for our power. In removing the last ground of war from this country, our position and our credit abroad will also be greatly strengthened. We have no fear of the rise of our bonds in Europe, and we will have still further favorable incidents of the same and other kinds

As for poor Mexico itself, in this connection, what must be the fate of Maximilian and of the Empire, and so forth? What of the future condition and prospects of the unhappy nation on our Southern frontier? The question is a very serious one for statesmen or for all thoughtful men, and invites discussion in which we Americans must be participants. The very striking letter from an American "resident in Paris," which we published in the *Times* of Monday, contained the following suggestive passage:

"My own notion is there is some danger of a war with France, but a great deal more danger of our slipping into the French shoes in Mexico, which would pinch us worse than they do the Emperor. If you cannot check the dangerous growth of the great republic, the best way is to promote its overgrowth, and it will check itself. The strength of the Emperor lies in his cunning, and with this state of things on this side, we have on the American side a number of worthy Generals who have a smart touch of the Fabian tactics learned on the Potomac. This propensity grafting itself on the sentiment of the whole country, which is unfavorable to Maximilian, makes a powerful chance. We are thus more in danger of going too fast than too slow, and being left with Mexico on our hands, a calamity to us greater than a French war. Let Congress pronounce itself discreetly, and rest, the situation is safe; we can afford to give the Emperor time to get out, and ourselves time to keep out. There is danger for both sides, and we may even bring on the calamities of war without war. But I do not believe anything so needless and foolish is going to happen."

It is indeed a fact, that behind, and very far behind, the passing question of the "French in Mexico," or the temporary question of "Maximilian and the imperial usurpation," lies the great, profound, terrible and heretofore insoluble Mexican question. Were the French soldiers well out of Mexico to-day—were Maximilian to decamp to-morrow for his palace by the Adriatic, the so-called Mexican Republic of Mexico, with its system of States and its eight millions of people, would unquestionably tumble again into the condition of anarchy in which it has existed ever since the Spanish troops were driven out forty-five years ago. On questions of domestic politics (outside of imperialism) there is no more unity of sentiment now than at any previous time; and the Mexican people for two generations have been able to fix upon no other way of deciding these questions, but by fighting about them—though it must be said that this has never settled any one of them for forty days. The factions chiefs and anarchial leaders still live and propagate their species—from Santa Anna, who was leader in the war of revolution, down to Cortinas, who is a bandit by profession and a political and military leader by discreditable association of Juarez. This class of men abound and are superabound. They are of a hundred different parties, and most of them have fought on a dozen different sides. If crashed to-day, they reappear to-morrow. If they lose in one cause, they have a hope of gaining in another. If they are among the plundered one week they are expected to be among the plunderers next. In other countries such anarchical characters and classes are recognized and treated as the criminal class. They end in being hung, or shot, or imprisoned, banished or hung. They are held in order by power, and kept under the stern and severe law. But in Mexico we have had, for nearly a half century, the appalling spectacle of the criminal class in power—and any individual of them for a great while, it is true; but all the while one or the other, more or less of them—in one or the other part of the country—at the heads of brigands and assassins.

The downfall of Maximilian would be the signal for their appearance; and the removal of the foreign power which now in a great measure overawes them, and which Maximilian's army has purchased them, gives them the coveted opportunity for rioting again the grand national carnival of crime.

We say, therefore, that the withdrawal of the French troops, though a necessary step in itself, and desirable to us—though it dispels menacing clouds and opens up peaceful prospects for two great republics—does not relieve us from the last ground for the advocacy of which they have found respectable organs like the *Evening Post*—would have made our country and our coast at this time the scenes of carnage and blood. The people, in remembering those who have saved its, will not forget those whose hot-headed, short-sighted, hair-brained folly has threatened our ruin.

The peaceful triumphs of our Government will add greatly to our

The Daily Commercial

FEMALE LECTURERS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Although several articles have already appeared in answer to "Presbyterian's" communication of last Friday, still as the subject continues to create no small degree of feeling and comment, we would ask you to give place, if possible, to one more, which perhaps, may bring up one or two points not referred to by your more able correspondents of yesterday morning's issue, and still further convince your morose correspondent "Presbyterian" that he has not, as he supposed, edified this numerous readers of your paper, but on the contrary, has excited, by his caustic and uncalled for remarks, no small degree of surprise and displeasure.

To begin again at the beginning: Allow us to ask you, Mr. "Presbyterian," to set aside for the time your immaculately dainty ideas of propriety, and while you continue your solemn protestations against this great and terrible evil which is so steadily creeping in upon us, and so slowly and surely taking hold up on the public mind, answer these question, viz: Why have the female lecturers, of the present season, been so popular, and why have their essays been so unusually applauded "without comment as to their propriety and morality?" Simply because in the first instance they have equalled all and excelled many of the male lecturers, who have come before us this season, in the finished brilliancy and effect of their oratory, and secondly, because but few besides yourself have succeeded, by a series of chemical tests and microscopic analysis, to find in the clear ring of the true and common sense sentiments expressed, so large a proportion of the baser metals styled impropriety and immorality.

Doubtless the American people have been much edified and benefitted by the sage maxims of your hero, Napoleon, but if not too humiliating to his imperial majesty, suffer us to stand him up in his own domestic circle, and while we bow our heads in becoming meekness, listening to his learned precepts as to the proper sphere of woman and her beautiful, elevating and ennobling influence on men and nations, blame us not, kind sir, if we silently pray the fates to deliver our husbands from following his example, and lock not small daggers at us if we leave a prodigious sigh that Napoleon's mother did not teach him to become a better and more exemplary husband.

We are no advocate of bloomer-costumed-women's-rights lecturers, and fully agree that where such appear before us with their obnoxious styles and sentiments, all good people are justified in hissing them down; again we fully concur in the opinion, that in no place does the true woman's character, shine so brightly or reflect such a benign and holy influence as in the charmed circle of home, and far be it from us to depreciate or detract from her character any one of those lovely and exalting attributes which cluster around her name, and which, radiating afar out into the cold world, awaken and soften man's better nature, and render the simple name of home a sacred one to him; yet we know and you know that the late war has added its thousands upon thousands to the already long list of widowed, orphaned and destitute ones—shrinking, sensitive females, who have no home or home surroundings whatever wherein to exercise their true woman's calling, and make good this fine spun theory of woman's sphere; or having one, how often do we see her compelled to turn her back upon it in order to maintain it, and support the helpless, dependent ones in it, by that paltry pittance known as a woman's wages; she stifles back her feminine sensitiveness and timidity, puts on a self-possessed air, "accustoms herself to the rough ways of men," by checking her blush of modesty when obliged to come in contact with what is repugnant to her womanly nature, and calmly breasting the tide of prejudice that swells against her, takes her stand by the side of man to do the same work he does, and at the end receives a very unit of the remuneration he receives, while her employer pockets the remainder of her just dues, as clear profit; all this goes on from day to day, still we have yet to hear of you, Mr. "Presbyterian," ever exercising your philanthropical propensities by coming out in an elaborate and loud-sounding article against this mighty wrong; we hear not a word about woman unsexing herself; we hear no thundering denunciations against such impropriety and immorality of conduct, but on the contrary, find you looking on with a marvelously complacent smile of approval, and hear you utter a hearty amen that this thing is so, and that it is all perfectly consistent "with the customs of good society and the rules of the Bible."

Things are approaching a crisis when such women as Gail Hamilton and Anna Dickinson are needed, since it is vain to longer hope that those whose prerogative it is, are going to take the pen or platform to right this mighty wrong.

We did not have the pleasure of hearing Miss Evans, but did hear Miss Dickinson; going strongly prejudiced against her as a female lecturer. We came away mentally thanking Heaven that there was an Anna Dickinson, and praying that many more might be raised up among us. In her we saw nothing objectionable in appearance, manner, expression or sentiment; we saw nothing but a fine looking woman, possessed of a sweet voice, and unassuming yet self-possessed mien, and a face, not pretty, but radiant with the glow of health, through it may possibly have been the glow of good health or a "modest blush," as we could not well discriminate, being in a back seat without an opera glass. Neither did we hear aught but we would have taken our father and mother to hear, inasmuch as the whole lecture consisted of good sound, practical common sense, seasoned with many plain but certainly very unpleasant truths, since they seem to have grated so harshly on the delicate organization of some of her hearers. It strikes us as very unfortunate that you, friend "Presbyterian," should have been so mercilessly exposed to those pernicious draughts from Gail Hamilton's "New Atmosphere," since it appears to be too highly rarified for you to breathe, and in view of a still greater purification which is loudly called on for the eradication of the many "moral pestilences" which taint the atmosphere about us, we would most affectionately suggest a more genial clime ere this renovating process sets in.

We are willing to admit that it was very shameful indeed that the two ladies in question did not hesitate, stammer, faint away and allow themselves to be carried off the platform in good order, as we also admit that a great many young men do and have done, and since you so particularly expected and desired it, but we presume that having a "natural aptitude" to speak in public, they had to speak in public, and were "impelled" to do it well in spite of themselves. In reference to allowing one of them to speak in a church, we think the public should hold you morally and individually responsible for this great wickedness, since knowing the dilemma you might have modestly suggested a stand in the market house, seeing that Allegheny contained no other building aside from her churches, that was ample enough to accommodate Miss Evans and her "blinded" audience, and if any of the proprietors of the market stalls objected to this invasion on their premises, why not a dry-goods box, since "she spoke for the right," and we all know that right should be listened to, let it come from whom and from where it will. "What ought she to know about young men?" Verily nothing! and when a young man approaches her as a suitor, and as the same time salutes her olfactories with the odoriferous pungents that lade his breath, she, in her innocent heart, thinks, or should think (since it is *consistent with the customs of good society*) what a pity he will chew those cloves and *other stuffs*, and in consideration of his health, bribe him to abandon the bad practice by offering him a piece of chalk or slate pencil in lieu thereof.

We do not attempt, or do we wish to attempt to controvert your authority when you quote the words of Saint Paul to establish your argument, but we may remember that Saint Peter has said, "and above all things have fervent charity among yourselves," which by the way seems to have slipped your memory, when you attempt to malign the character and motives of a young girl, who, because her intellectual and acquirements so peculiarly fit her for her work, chooses to come before the public not as a "public character," (according to your pharseology) but as a public lecturer, who also chooses to demand for so doing a just and adequate recompense, instead of, taking a chair in the home circle to earn her fifty cents a day by her needle. You would silence her, forsooth, because she comes to tell you that behind the counter the man and woman serve the same number of hours, measure the same number of yards, take in for their employer the same number of dollars—he for his handsome salary, she for her fractional part. You would silence her because she comes to tell you that in the school room the man and woman serve together, she performing three-forths of the work and receiving one-fourth or perhaps one-third of the dollars. You would silence her because she tells you that woman as the clerk, as the saleswoman, as the teacher, as the copyist, as the seamstress, or in whatever position you choose to place her, is barely fed and clothed, and scarcely that, by the meagre pay she receives when compared to that on the other side, and while this is so, shame on you, Mr. "Presbyterian," or any body else for crying shame on the woman who has ventured single handed for the remedy; and when you or others are ready to take the speaker's stand to battle for this end, and when you have shown the same energetic zeal, as a speaker, in bringing about this new order of things, that you have displayed in your profession as a writer, then do we say to all women lecturers, there is no need for you, come back to the home circle and once more occupy your true woman's sphere.

A WOMAN.

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Who will both appear in the great Irish Drama of Arrah Na Pogue.

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T. Boswell Phillips,	Jacob Dressel.

The Directors of this, the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company, respectfully present to those who may desire to make a safe and lucrative investment, the following report of its property, viz:

One hundred and ninety-one (191) acres and seventy-three (73) perches, strict measure, of choice mineral land, owned in fee simple, situate, lying and being in the township of Carroll, Washington county, and State of Pennsylvania, one mile above Monongahela City, on the Monongahela river, in which a third vein of black water, and about forty (40) feet above water level.

This land contains two veins of bituminous coal, of a most excellent quality; the upper vein is three (3) feet, the lower one is five and a-half (5½) feet in thickness.

The latter has already entries and chambers driven and made in it, of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred and fifty (150) miners.

The other improvements, all of which are entirely new, consists in part as follows:

Tipple and iron shute, with everything attached in complete running order; railroad with double track, laid with T rail, extending from the mouth of the pit, or opening in the mines, to the tipple, say a distance of two hundred (200) feet; twenty-five (25) pit cars blacksmith shop, &c.; also, sixteen (16) double two-story new dwelling houses, built in a convenient and comfortable manner, with ample surface land for extensive operations.

Besides the coal, this land contains immense quantities of limestone, flagstone, &c.

The upper surface or top is excellent farming land. The farm could easily be rented for about three hundred dollars per annum. The Directors consider it, however, to the Company's interest, instead of renting to retain it for pasturage and raising feed for the mules required for drawing the pit cars, &c.

Affording this property to the stock in the Company owned the coal contained in a tract of one hundred and fifteen (115) acres coal land, of like superior quality.

Practical and energetic business men having the management of the affairs of the Company, it is confidently and reasonably anticipated that the property will heavily advance in value at a very early period. There are no grounds to doubt that this Company will not be able to declare large dividends.

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Setting out with the determination of placing this upon a footing with the safest and most productive companies, the officers will be judicious and economical in the management of its affairs.

Parties inclined to invest desiring any further particulars, can obtain the sought for information by calling at either of the offices, or addressing

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Little, Baird & Patton,	do	do
Lorge & Duff,	do	do
Schomaker & Lang,	do	do
Reymer & Bros.,	Confectioners & Fruiterers,	do
George A. Kelly,	Druggist,	Allegheny city.
Tiernan & Getty,	Grocers,	do
John A. Scott,	do	do
Schmitz, Son & Co.,	do	do
R. & A. Carson,	do	do
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.,	Grocers,	Sharpsburg.
Hoppock, Gleni & Co.,	Grocers,	New York.
Wm. Curtis, Odd Fellows' Hall,		Philadelphia.
Hinman, Rose & Co.,	Commission Merchants,	Chicago, Ill.
John Thompson & Co.,	Druggists,	Bloomington, Ill.
D. Tidball & Co.,	Druggists,	New Castle, Pa.
Wilcox & McKinley,	do	do
T. A. Humphrey,	do	do
J. M. Howard,	Grocers,	Youngstown, Ohio.
Kidwell & Son,	Druggists,	Washington City, D. C.
J. C. Acheson,	Merchant,	Washington, Pa.
D. Dibert,	Merchant,	Johnstown, Pa.
P. A. & S. Small,	Merchants,	York, Pa.
Reid, Walrond,	Barbadoes, W. I.,	Planter.
Fisher & Fraser,	Merchants,	Harrisburg, Pa.
Thomas C. Lloyd,	England, G. B.,	and Barbadoes.

dec28

SOLICITORS:

HAMPTON & MORELAND, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq., New York.

SAMUE

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

The regular monthly meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL—Present: Messrs. Drum, Hall, Hockenstein, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, C. C. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McIlvier.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented a petition from the residents of Ridge street, relative to the grading of said street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Drum presented a petition for the erection of a public gas lamp at the corner of Marshall street and the railroad track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the monthly statement of the City Controller, which was accepted and the Controller ordered to certify warrants for the several bills as reported.

Mr. Drum presented the report of the Water Committee, which was read and accepted.

Mr. J. B. Smith from the Committee on Finance reported an ordinance, making appropriation for the expenses of the current year. The ordinance provides that a tax shall be assessed, levied and collected from the persons, professions, trades and property, a tax of fourteen mills on the dollar; also that a tax of three mills on the dollar be levied for the poor; also for the present year a tax of two mills on the dollar upon the amount of sales of all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon the articles of trade and commerce, sold in the city, whether by auction or otherwise, providing no assessment shall be for a less sum than two dollars. The second section fixes the rate of taxation. The third section fixes the rate of the salaries of the city officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

Mayor	$ 800 00
Treasurer	1,200 00
Street Commissioner	800 00
City Solicitor	800 00
Assessor of Water Rents	300 00
City Assessor	300 00
Receiving Regulator	100 00
Messenger of Councils	300 00
Janitor City Hall	350 00
Market Constable	400 00
Sweeping Markets, etc	400 00
Controller	1,800 00
Supt. of Water Works	1,800 00
Engineer of Water Works	1,500 00
Clerks of Councils, each	250 00
Clerk of Markets	800 00
Clerk to Committees	250 00
High Constable	700 00
City Constables, each	900 00
Captain of Night Watch	$2 35 per night.
Lieutenants, each	2 25 "
Night Watch, each	2 00 "

The fourth section appropriates the revenues of the city as follows:

No. 1—Salaries	$20,000 00
No. 2—Interest	22,000 00
No. 3—Engines and Firemen	7,000 00
No. 4—Printing	1 000 00
No. 5—Bridges and Bridges	10,000 00
No. 6—Wharves and Landings	500 00
No. 7—Taxes	1,400 00
No. 8—Surveys	1,000 00
No. 9—Contingent Fund	55,300 00
No. 10—Poor Farm	1,000 00
No. 11—Water Works	30,000 00
No. 12—Outstanding Warrants and Unpaid Claims	8,300 00
No. 13—Gas	8,000 00
No. 14—Sinking Fund for 4 per cent. Bonds	44,272 50
Total	$225,772 50

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1866.

Wharves and Landings	$1,400 00
Diamond Scales	1,800 00
Second Ward Scales	3,000 00
Fines, forfeitures and licences	1,500 00
Vehicle licenses	3,300 00
Sale of ferrules	300 00
Pleurisy property	2,200 00
Board measuring	100 00
Inspecting of salt, etc	100 00
Markets	15,000 00
Right of way P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co	3,000 00
Right of way Railway	6,000 00
Rent of Postoffice rooms	500 00
Business tax (2 mills)	8,000 00
City tax (63,000 mills)	63,000 00
Water rents	69,000 00
Accounts due and cash in Treasury	20,000 00
Poor tax (3 mills)	15,500 00
	$207,100 00

The ordinance was amended by increasing the salary of the Assessor of Water Rents to $1,000; Engineer of Water Works, $1,200; Sweeper of Markets, $500; Janitor of City Hall, $600. The ordinance was then read three times and adopted as amended.

Mr. Thomas presented the report of the Committee on Police. The report unanimously recommends the continuance of the office of the Captain of the Watch, with one additional night watchman. The report was accepted.

Mr. Thomas presented an ordinance, repealing an ordinance preventing the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits. The ordinance was read and referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Myler read the opinion of Judge Sterrett, in the case of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad vs. the city of Allegheny, restraining the city from interfering with the construction of said road through the city.

Mr. Myler presented a resolution for the payment of election officers, which was adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented a resolution for the grading and paving of Central street. Adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to confer with the Commissioners of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for the erection of a stone wall, west of track on said railroad crossing at Ridge street and Western Avenue. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented a resolution providing for the construction of necessary sewers on Ridge and Western Avenue. Referred to Sewers.

Mr. Patterson submitted the draft of an act for the action of the Legislature, authorizing the city to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000, for repair and improvement of the Wharf, Read and Adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Legislature.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution that the City Solicitor be instructed to give a legal opinion on the liability of lot holders on Penn Avenue, for the grading and paving of the same.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL—Present, Messrs. Brown, Campbell, Cunningham, Faulhaber, Hann, Heckadorn, Megraw, G. N. Miller, Wm. Miller, McNeil, McShane, Reed, Riddle, Walter and President Benney.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Faulhaber offered the following:

Resolved, That the place of holding elections in the second precinct of the Fourth Ward be restored to its former location, corner of Cuestus and Main streets, in the house of Mrs. H. Gordon, formerly of Mrs. Pack.

Adopted, S. C. non-concurred.

Mr. Hann presented the report of the Committee on Markets, together with the monthly statements of the Weighmasters and Clerk of the Market.

John S. Edgar, Diamond Scales.....$ 74 55
W. F. Anderson, Second Ward Scales..... 49 50
Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Market..... 1,463 29
Total.....$ 1,586 34

Resolutions providing for the erection of a fence around the public square in the First Ward, and also to have the market building painted, were adopted.

The Committee on Gas presented a report with a resolution recommending the employment of a suitable person to take charge of the public gas lamps, and reducing the salaries of the lamplighters to twelve dollars per month to meet the increased expense. The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. G. N. Miller presented an ordinance regulating the percentage of the Weighmasters which was read twice and adopted.

The Councils then adjourned to Mr. John K. Brown's saloon, on Federal street, and partook of a collation furnished by the newly elected city officers.

The Catholic Oratorio.

The grand Oratorio, at the Cathedral, last night, given under the direction of Professor J. T. Wamelink, was an unqualified success. The immense building was nearly full, and the ladies and gentlemen who performed their several parts on the occasion must consider it as a high compliment to their abilities, especially when we consider that the Cathedral is the gloomiest place that could have been selected for the concert. The German Choral Society, under the direction of Professor Knauff, executed two grand choruses, of which Medfessel's was infinitely the best. The double quartette and chorus *Gloria*, from Haydn's first mass, received the finished powers of the choir collectively. The harmony was perfect and the time precise. Mr. Applebaum's rendition of Gumbert's "Tear," was an exquisite performance and was the most marked exhibition of his capacity to grapple with any kind of music. Miss Mooney's solo piece from Handel's "Messiah" was pleasant, and evinced her rare alto merits, combining delicacy with power and effect. Mr. Haughaunom's recit. "*O Salutaris*," by Proch, was a most excellent performance and did credit to the judgment of that gentleman. "O Salutaris" is a well constructed composition, less brilliant than some others of a similar character of the same author. Mr. Haughaunom gave it expression and fervor, reaching the difficult notes in the upper scale with much more ease than we expected to see. Miss Reinhart carried off the palm of success in Weber's "Virgo Pura Dentissima," a difficult composition which was brilliantly executed, winning the only *encore* of the evening for her, from the musicianly lovers of music who listened to her with delight. The unavoidable absence of Miss Von Beck, created considerable disappointment among her admirers.

Another Strike—Vial and Bottle Blowers Out.

We mentioned a few days ago, a proposed reduction of the wages of vial and bottle blowers in this city and vicinity, by the glass manufacturers. The proposed reduction has since caused a strike. The blowers in the different vial and bottle (green glass) factories agreed to work at the commencement of the fires, in August, 1865, at a stipulated price, but shortly afterwards perhaps a month or less, the owners of the manufacturers had pressing orders to fill, advanced their wages twenty-five per cent., which the employers were compelled to accede to for the time being, but now finding it impossible to pay so high a price, they proposed to reduce the wages twenty-five per cent., being the price agreed upon at the commencement of the fires. Notice was accordingly given to the hands of the proposed reduction of wages, to take effect after Wednesday, the 7th inst. The vial and bottle blowers utterly refused to work for the reduction named, and hence the fires in the factories stopped on Wednesday, with the exception of those belonging to Messrs. Cunninghams & Hanson, and another. There are in the city and vicinity, twelve glass houses, at which are employed in an aggregate about six hundred vial and bottle blowers. The average wages being from seven to nine dollars per day, each. The manufacturers inform us that they are compelled to make the reduction, on account of the extreme high price of materials. We do not know how the strike will end, but the chances at present state that if the hands do not agree to the reduction, they prefer their works should remain closed.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook physician to the Board of Health, reports twelve interments for the week ending February 3d, and the following diseases: 1 of 2 Pneumonia, 1; general debility, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; croup, 1, congestion of brain, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; scald, 1; marasmus, 1. Of these five were adults, and seven children.

PROF. COWPER'S SOIREE.—This evening Prof. Cowper's soiree will take place at Wilkins's Hall, with the young masters and misses who have been under his tuition will have an opportunity of displaying their proficiency in the terpsichorean art. The Professor is an adept in his profession, and is meeting with success in the re-establishment of his dancing academy.

OAKLAND RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The attention of persons desirous of purchasing a neat and convenient dwelling house in Oakland is directed to Miss Markham's advertisement of "For Sale." This is one of those rare chances of which the enterprising will not fail to avail themselves.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the residence of Henry Overington, Esq., No. 150 Wylie street, but it was extinguished before any material damage had been sustained to the building.

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—George Gerst appeared before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, yesterday, and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Gotlieb Myer. At a hearing, Myer was fined ten dollars and costs. M. Shuster, C. King and J. Shaw were arrested and held for a hearing upon a charge of reckless driving, preferred by officers Green and Bolster. Two men, named Colgan and Rittengard, were fined two dollars and a half each for fighting in a private boarding house on Ohio street.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—This magistrate had four cases before him yesterday. The first appearing was John Denny, who charged Mary Miller with surety of the peace, alleging that she raised a poker and threatened to knock his brains out. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing. Henry Johnson preferred a charge of surety of the peace against Anthony Dougherty, alleging that Dougherty threatened his life. A warrant was issued. Susan Baltict made information charging her husband, John Baltics, with assault and battery. John came home drunk on Wednesday night, and when his wife commenced telling him to avoid the evil, he hit her on the head and beat her most unmercifully. John was held to answer the charge at Court. Kate Miller preferred a charge of desertion against her husband, John Miller. Kate stated that for some time past, John has refused to support her and their children, although he has the means. John was arrested and held for a further hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Mrs. Ann Maloy appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made oath charging Mary Welsh with assault and battery, which consisted in the said Mary using abusive language toward deponent, and also striking deponent in the face. A warrant was issued. Lenhardt Schneider preferred a charge of larceny against Dietrich Claybaugh. The latter is alleged that Claymeyer stole from him, on Tuesday last, ninety dollars in money. The accused was arrested, and in default of bail in $1,000 committed to jail for trial. When caught by officer Bell, on Liberty street, Claymeyer was well clothed, having on his person a son an entire wardrobe, consisting of three pairs of pants, three pairs of drawers, three coats, two vests and six shirts.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Caroline Gothard appeared before this Magistrate yesterday, and preferred a charge of desertion against her husband, August Gothard. Caroline alleged that for the last eighteen months August had refused to support her. Thomas was arrested and held for a hearing.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Miss Kuhn and Mr. McDonough appear for the fifth time in Arrah na Pogue to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Hosmer will have a benefit this evening, when she will appear as Lucretia Borgia. They appear again to-night in a new programme.

THROAT DISEASES.—We would call attention to Brown's Bronchial Troches. We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the Throat and Lungs. Public speakers would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers and others troubled with affection of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold.—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express	2:20 a m Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom	7:10 a m Fast Line	2:40 a m
Phila. & Erie Mail	10:30 a m Phila. & Erie Mail	7:30 a m
Mail Accom	11:40 a m Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
Pittsburgh Exp's	3:00 p m Pittsburgh Exp's	6:30 p m
Fast Line	10:00 p m Johnstown Acc'n	10:05 a m
Johnstown Acc'n	4:15 p m 4th Wall Station	8:40 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m 2d "	8:50 a m
2d "	9:05 a m 3d "	10:25 a m
3d "	6:05 p m Penn Accom. No. 1	7:35 p m
Penn Accom. No. 1	7:10 p m Penn	6:35 a m
Penn	10:50 p m Mail Accom. and Emigrant	12:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall Station every day at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m Express	3:20 a m
Mail	11:00 a m Mail	2:10 p m
Express	2:30 p m Express	12:55 a m
Night Accommo	6:00 p m Night Accommo	6:30 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m Express	1:50 a m
Express	12:00 m Express	12:10 p m
Express	2:45 p m Express	6:00 p m
Mail	6:00 p m Mail	2:30 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6:00 a m N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

Express for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago leaves depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m. Rochester, 2:30 p. m.; New Castle, 4:30 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m Express	11:15 a m
Express	2:30 p m Express	2:30 p m
Mail	6:00 a m Mail	2:30 p m
	Departs	Arrives.
Express for Wheeling	2:00 p m	11:15 a m
Express	5:00 p m	2:30 p m
Mail "	6:00 a m	2:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	7:15 a m Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m Express	10:00 a m
Express	5:30 p m Express	12:00 m
M	6:15 p m M	2:00 p m
M. Braddock's	4:30 p m M. Braddock's	2:00 p m
M	4:10 p m M	8:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:45 a m Mail	11:00 a m
Express	3:10 p m Mail	2:10 p m
Accommodation	1:40 p m Accommodation	8:00 p m

Parkersburg Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 a. m.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 a. m.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 a. m.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 a. m.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 p. m.	Monna Graham.
Saturday	4 p. m.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	9 a. m.
	2 p. m.

WM. KESSPORT AND ELIZABETH
Leaves daily.....4 p. m. James Rees

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

Alliance, Ohio.....WILLIAM SMYERS.
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....
Altoona, Pa.....GEO. W. PATTON.
Allegheny, Pa.....J. HENTER.
Altoona, Pa.....H. FETTINGER.
Allegheny City.....T. SAMUEL.
Brownsville, Pa.....W. H. HOWELLS.
Baldwin, Pa.....T. S. ADAMS.
Blairsville, Pa.....W. R. BOYERS.
Beaver, Pa.....H. HOUSEMAN.
Brookville, Pa.....W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO.
Bellair, Ohio.....ISAAC T. OXTOBY.
Bridgewater, Pa.....
Burgettstown, Pa.....E. P. WILSON.
Bakerstown, Pa.....T. M. BOUTH.
Bakerstown, Pa.....T. STEWART.
Butler, Pa.....H. C. HEINEMAN.
Cadiz, Ohio.....N. A. HANNA.
Coshocton, Ohio.....W. A. CONOVER.
Cookstown, Pa.....H. H. CONNELLY.
Connellsville, Pa.....AMOS BEESON.
Canonsburg, Pa.....J. H. COLEMAN.
Clarion, Pa.....MILES BEATY.
Columbiana, Ohio.....H. J. ALLEN.
Canton, Ohio.....A. PRICE & BRO.
Cumberland, Md.....BOYD, WICE.
Culmerville, Pa.....H. C. JORDAN.
Candor, Pa.....H. J. CANDOR.
Cecil, Pa.....J. MATHEWS.
Cleveland, Ohio.....N. R. HALL & SON.
Elizabeth, Pa.....T. B. SHAFFER.
East Lewistown, Ohio.....GEO. THOMAS.
Ewing's Mills, Pa.....JAMES EWING.
Enpsville, Pa.....M. W. SMART.
E. & S. R. R.....J. M. DE VAUL.
East Liberty, Pa.....SAML. ROSS.
Freeport, Pa.....T. G. ROSE.
Franklin, Pa.....SMITH & DAVIS.
Greensburg, Pa.....W. P. HAND.
Greensburg, Pa.....JNO. ARTERS.
Hollidaysburg, Pa.....T. HOLLIDAY.
Harrisburg, Pa.....H. MOUNTS.
Hopedale, Ohio.....SAMUEL PAUL.
Homewood, Pa.....W. H. BICKEY.
Johnstown, Pa.....THOMAS TREW.
Jamestown, Pa.....J. H. CARR & CO.
Jeddo, Ohio.....A. P. BRAY.
Kittanning, Pa.....W. G. HICKEY.
Library, Pa.....A. C. WILSON.
Latrobe, Pa.....JOHN GUTHRIE.
Linesville, Pa.....J. N. BEAKAWAY.
Lawsonham, Pa.....W. OSS.
Leechburg, Pa.....J. P. KERR.
Laytonia, Pa.....A. LOWREY.
Monongahela City, Pa.....H. OLIASH.
McKeesport, Pa.....T. A. CARNAHAN.
Mercer, Pa.....J. H. HUMPHREYS.
Massillon, Ohio.....P. PEACE.
Mexville, Pa.....E. P. MEANS.
Monongahela House.....W. W. WARD.
Marietta, Ohio.....E. W. INNSWORTH.
Mount Union, Ohio.....C. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia.....
Madison, Pa.....J. L. DAVIDSON.
New Brighton, Pa.....M. A. TOWNSEND.
New Galilee, Pa.....R. B. JOHNSON.
North Star, Pa.....A. JARDINE.
North Liberty, Ohio.....JAMES CHRISTY.
New Scottsville, Pa.....
New Alexandria, Pa.....J. BERAN.
Noblestown, Pa.....J. P. HUGHES.
Oil City, Pa.....D. H. MCCLINTOCK.
Poland, Ohio.....RUFUS PARKER.
Penna. R. R.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.....I. M. NEWCOMER.
Pennsylvania R. R.....NO. HOOD.
Pursuit, Pa.....J. WELCH.
Punxsutawney, Pa.....J. R. REES.
Perrysville, Pa.....T. ENGLISH.
Princeton, Pa.....C. R. JOHNSON.
Rochester, Pa.....HENDERSONS.
P. & C. R. R.....J. W. BLACKBURN.
Rostraver, Pa.....J. H. HUTCHISON.
Rural Ridge, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER.
Saltsburg, Pa.....J. W. MCQUISTON.
Sewickley, Pa.....JOHN W. WAY.
Sharon, Pa.....C. M. RICE.
Smith, Ohio.....ISAAC TRESCOTT.
Sharpsville, Pa.....C. M. RICE.
Steubenville, Ohio.....G. B. BARKER.
Smicksburg, Pa.....W. N. SIMS.
Steubenville, Ohio.....S. GLEDENNING & SON.
Smith's Ferry, Pa.....T. J. JOHNSON.
Spring Dale, Pa.....J. HUNTSMAN.
Tarentum, Pa.....R. MCDONALD.
Uniontown, Pa.....J. H. SPRINGER.
Valley Mouth, Pa.....J. MCCLELLAND.
Youghiogheny.....A. FULTON.
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO.
Washington, Pa.....BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO.
Westmoreland, Pa.....J. M. MCCLELLAND.
Wooster, Ohio.....BONEWITZ & CHARLES.
West Newton, Pa.....
Wheeling, Va.....W. P. MCKELVEY.

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The subscribers, situated in the center of the New England manufacturing region and having a wide and extensive acquaintance, direct communication with the trade, offer their services for the sale of wool on the most favorable terms to the grower. They are prepared to make liberal advances on all consignments.

H. H. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
No. 30 Front street, Worcester, Mass.

REFERENCES.—Worcester County National Bank; Harrison Bliss, President Mechanics National Bank, Worcester, Mass. Stein Bros., Pittsburgh; Coates Bros., Philadelphia; William Hilton & Co., Boston; Trumbull, Slade & Co., Samuel Lawrence and Walter Brown, New York. 3mw

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in a case of forfeiture to me directed, I will sell at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit: A certain Distillery with the Lot of Ground on which the same is erected situate in Liberty, Allegheny, Greene county, Pa., belonging to W. T. Bryan; also, two Steam Engines, Mash Tubs, and other property in and about the said dwelling, and twenty-five Beef Cattle.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Government funds.

JAMES M. KIRKPATRICK,
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 7, 1866. fe8 3tawtd

ESTATE OF SCUDDER HART, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of SCUDDER HART, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement without delay to

SAMUEL GORMLEY, Ex'r.
fe8-ltawôw 122 Fourth street.

WANTED—AGENTS—

In every city and town in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, to canvas for Dr. Holland's (Timothy Titcomb) "Life of Lincoln." Abbott's "History of the Civil War," a vols., now ready. Sartain's new steel engraving, "The Council of War," and Perre Imans "Family Papers," the most genuine book of wit and humor in the market. Terms liberal.

EMERY & HOWES,
Publishers and General Agents, 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct21-w3m

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, February 8—P. M.

It is intimated that money is becoming a little more plenty in this market. There is, however, but little change in the amount of mercantile business to cause any important activity in our local money market. Government securities continue to absorb a considerable portion of the surplus means, especially the Seven-thirties, which have become a very popular loan. Trade, in a general way, is still sluggish. On Changes to-day the attendance was more than the customary average. The interest in these meetings is greatly on the increase, and it now only wants an active business season to bring the enterprise up to a good point of prosperity and usefulness.

—Some of the Oil stocks in the Eastern markets improved to-day, and others declined slightly. The changes are not material. Our telegraphic columns will give the prices at the morning boards.

Dougherty, alleging that Dougherty threatened his life. A warrant was issued. Susan Baltict made information charging her husband, John Baltics, with assault and battery. John came home drunk on Wednesday night, and when his wife commenced telling him to avoid the evil, he hit her on the head and beat her most unmercifully. John was held to answer the charge at Court. Kate Miller preferred a charge of desertion against her husband, John Miller. Kate stated that for some time past, John has refused to support her and their children, although he has the means. John was arrested and held for a further hearing.

—The railroad controversy appears to be the absorbing topic, and the result of the war between the parties who are opposed to and in favor of rival routes to the East is so doubtful that buyers and sellers of the stock of our local companies, intended to be affected by it, are wide apart, and no transactions occur. The tone of the press throughout the State, with some few exceptions, indicates a decided feeling in favor of the new route, and it is confidently asserted that the Legislature will be compelled to respond to the wishes of the people, but it is doubtful whether the present one will do so.

Our banks continue in almost unanimity in favor of having the new routes completed, and no argument worthy of the name has yet been adduced why all should not have the same view. An attempt has been made to create a false impression that Cleveland is the route from Cleveland to Baltimore, by suggesting that their through business will pass round the city instead of through the streets. The time was when such a suggestion might have been entertained, but it exists not now. All we want is a competing line to Cleveland and Baltimore, and we do not want our streets encumbered with through trains. There is no danger that any intelligent railroad will attempt to pass by entirely without connection with any city so important as is ours, and if they can cut off the *through* trains, so as to avoid passing through our streets, so much the better for us. We shall have all the benefits without the corresponding disadvantages.

—Two per cent. of the fractional currency received at Washington, for redemption, is counterfeit. When we remember the fact that the worst of this small change is kept in circulation to avoid condemnation we can judge somewhat of the extent to which it is counterfeited.

—The new five cent fractional currency has just been issued from the Treasury Department. The vignette is a portrait of S. M. Clarke, chief of the Printing Bureau. He is the same Clarke who figured so prominently in the Treasury scandal case; and which was ferreted out by Detective Baker some years ago.

—In New York, the trade of the city is moderate, and buyers are moving with much caution. The people at large are fully impressed with the idea that steady contraction is the true policy of the Government, and that those with the fewest engagements to pay money will be safest. Consumers, under the feeling that prices are to be lower, buy sparingly, and traders are not encouraged to do more than their purchases even. Goods continue to pass into hands, and stocks of domestic fabrics to increase, with nothing in the distance to cause any alarm. Since April, 1865, the country has largely overtraded, as is now clearly seen by the sluggishness in the business of all grades of traders.

—A very fully attended meeting of bank officers was held at the American Exchange Bank, New York, on Tuesday, to consider the circular of Mr. Spinner in relation to the tax on bank deposits. The Treasury takes the position that a tax of two per cent. on the deposits as they stand at 3 P. M. daily, while the banks state that the day's deposits can only be known after the Clearing-House figures are declared the next day. The Secretary and Mr. Spinner misunderstand the workings of the Clearing-House system thoroughly, and positively intend to collect a tax upon the certified checks which the banks of "the three cities" are daily projecting, and which in New York alone are equal to $80,000,000 of currency. This seems to be entirely unjust—so convenient and profitable to the banks and their dealers—the Treasury intendshall yield a tax of about $1,600,000 daily. And if the banks refuse to pay this tax, the clearings are made at slight on the checks of each day absolutely paid.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: The bankrupt act will be called up for discussion in Congress in a few days, as Mr. Jeackes, who drew up the bill, has already given notice of his intention to press it to the consideration of our representatives. There is little or no opposition anticipated to its passage, so that it will doubtless pass with very little debate. The main feature of this law as compared with other efforts on the same subject, is the compulsory part of it. Under the present bankrupt act, no creditor could compel his debtor to become bankrupt, and hence many have suffered from a great number of persons daring apparently a large business on both sides. Under the present law, instead of on being pricked, were nothing but air—bogus corporations, insurance companies, banks, bankers, imposing themselves upon the community as sound institutions of large capital, but whose persons are too insignificant to interest the law, or whose power and influence of this law, be examined into with benefit to the community. Such will be compelled to close their establishments, gaudy trappings and immense exhibits of high ideals, and retire from the field of their ruin. We had numerous instances of this latter class in our own city and vicinity, which will long be remembered in the minds of many. Some objection has been made to the bill that the bankrupt law would be to relieve from their debts all those in disloyal States who have brought bankruptcy upon themselves by treason. Such we understand is not the intention, as a section might properly be embodied in the act to that effect, and also to allow the Secretary of War, upon hearing of the facts, to grant a pardon for such treason, so that the enemy shall receive any benefit from the act.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 9, 1866.

The market remains dull, with only a local demand for the few articles offered. Prices have undergone no change. Navigation remains suspended to the lower ports, there not being sufficient water. The Allegheny continues closed to Oil City. Trade on the landing was dull. The arrivals by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the month of January, amount to 399,000 bushels:

TOBACCO—The following are the current rates, as furnished by Messrs. Brown, Slocum & Co.: Leaf, 5@6c; Twists, 7@8c; Plug, ¼, ½ & Lump Cavendish, 70@75c; 8's and 12's Leaf, 60@65c; Navy Plug, 60@65c; Navy Twist, 60@65c; Roll Rope, 70@75c; ½ & ¼ Bright Eldorado, 90 @95c; 25 & 12½ Bright Eldorado, 95@1 00; Ladies' Twist, 70@75c; Bright Twist, 70@75c; Fine Cut Chewing, 14 @16; Damaged Twist, 16 @ 40; Fine Cut Chewing from 80@1 00 per lb.

CORN MEAL—The market was not very active; we note sales 150 bushels, at 70@75c per bushel.

SEEDS—The demand is improving; sales 150 bushels Flaxseed, at $2 45. Clover—Sales 50 bushels, @ 5@6c. Timothy—Sales 25 bushels, $3 00.

HAY—We have no inquiry for home purposes. The market contains a fair supply. Among the arrivals of the week, we note 30 bales Hay, by the barge Shoulders—Sales 6,000 lbs at 1½@1½c. Sides—Sales 6,000 lbs at 2@2½c. Shoulders—Sales 2,000 lbs at 1½c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales of 7,000 lbs at 2½@2½c. Pickled Hams—Sales of 2,000 lbs at 2½c. Sugar Pickled at 18c. Lard—Sales 1,000 lbs at 2½c. Tallow but not very active. Sales of 25 Kegs Country at 17@17½c. Sales 20 Barrels City Leaf at 23c; also 10 bbls do at 18@19c.

MESS PORK—Is quoted at various prices, ranging from $20 00, delivered, to $22 00 for Standard.

MESS BEEF—Sales 40 barrels City at $24 00. Country—Sales 30 barrels at $18 00@19 00.

BEANS—The market contains an ample supply of the various descriptions, and prime qualities are dull. Sales 250 per bushel, as per quality. 30 bushels New York at $2 90.

CHEESE—With a continued good supply there was a fair demand for the local trade. We note sales of 25 boxes Factory at 20@20½c. Sales 25 boxes Export, at 22@22½c. Hamburg: Sales 40 boxes at 21c.

DRIED FRUITS—The market contains a supply sufficient for the present demand. Sales of Apples—Sales in Brooklyn, Pa., W. J. McKnight & Bro. Bellair, Ohio..... Isaac T. Oxtoby, Bridgewater, Pa..... Burgettstown, Pa..... E. P. Wilson, Bakerstown, Pa..... T. Stewart, Butler, Pa..... H. C. Heineman, Cadiz, Ohio..... N. A. Hanna, Coshocton, Ohio..... W. A. Conoyer, Cookstown, Pa..... H. H. Connelly, Connellsville, Pa..... Amos Beeson, Canonsburg, Pa..... J. H. Coleman, Clarion, Pa..... Miles Beaty, Columbiana, Ohio..... H. J. Allen, Canton, Ohio..... A. Price & Bro, Cumberland, Md..... Boyd, Wice, Culmerville, Pa..... H. C. Jordan, Candor, Pa..... H. J. Candor, Cecil, Pa..... J. Mathews, Cleveland, Ohio..... N. R. Hall & Son, Elizabeth, Pa..... T. B. Shaffer, East Lewistown, Ohio..... Geo. Thomas, Ewing's Mills, Pa..... James Ewing, Enpsville, Pa..... M. W. Smart, E. & S. R. R..... J. M. De Vaul, East Liberty, Pa..... Saml. Ross, Freeport, Pa..... T. G. Rose, Franklin, Pa..... Smith & Davis, Greensburg, Pa..... W. P. Hand, Greensburg, Pa..... Jno. Arters, Hollidaysburg, Pa..... T. Holliday, Harrisburg, Pa..... H. Mounts, Hopedale, Ohio..... Samuel Paul, Homewood, Pa..... W. H. Bickey, Johnstown, Pa..... Thomas Trew, Jamestown, Pa..... J. H. Carr & Co, Jeddo, Ohio..... A. P. Bray, Kittanning, Pa..... W. G. Hickey, Library, Pa..... A. C. Wilson, Latrobe, Pa..... John Guthrie, Linesville, Pa..... J. N. Bekaway, Lawsonham, Pa..... W. Oss, Leechburg, Pa..... J. P. Kerr, Laytonia, Pa..... A. Lowrey, Monongahela City, Pa..... H. Oliash, McKeesport, Pa..... T. A. Carnahan, Mercer, Pa..... J. H. Humphreys, Massillon, Ohio..... P. Peace, Mexville, Pa..... E. P. Means, Monongahela House..... W. W. Ward, Marietta, Ohio..... E. W. Innsworth, Mount Union, Ohio..... C. Johnson, Morgantown, West Virginia..... Madison, Pa..... J. L. Davidson, New Brighton, Pa..... M. A. Townsend, New Galilee, Pa..... R. B. Johnson, North Star, Pa..... A. Jardine, North Liberty, Ohio..... James Christy, New Scottsville, Pa..... New Alexandria, Pa..... J. Beran, Noblestown, Pa..... J. P. Hughes, Oil City, Pa..... D. H. McClintock, Poland, Ohio..... Rufus Parker, Penna. R. R..... Pittsburgh, Pa..... I. M. Newcomer, Pennsylvania R. R..... No. Hood, Pursuit, Pa..... J. Welch, Punxsutawney, Pa..... J. R. Rees, Perrysville, Pa..... T. English, Princeton, Pa..... C. R. Johnson, Rochester, Pa..... Hendersons, P. & C. R. R..... J. W. Blackburn, Rostraver, Pa..... J. H. Hutchison, Rural Ridge, Pa..... William Porter, Saltsburg, Pa..... J. W. McQuiston, Sewickley, Pa..... John W. Way, Sharon, Pa..... C. M. Rice, Smith, Ohio..... Isaac Trescott, Sharpsville, Pa..... C. M. Rice, Steubenville, Ohio..... G. B. Barker, Smicksburg, Pa..... W. N. Sims, Steubenville, Ohio..... S. Gledenning & Son, Smith's Ferry, Pa..... T. J. Johnson, Spring Dale, Pa..... J. Huntsman, Tarentum, Pa..... R. McDonald, Uniontown, Pa..... J. H. Springer, Valley Mouth, Pa..... J. McClelland, Youghiogheny..... A. Fulton, Wellsville, Ohio..... George A. Imbrie & Co, Washington, Pa..... Benj. Brackney & Co, Westmoreland, Pa..... J. M. McClelland, Wooster, Ohio..... Bonewitz & Charles, West Newton, Pa..... Wheeling, Va..... W